

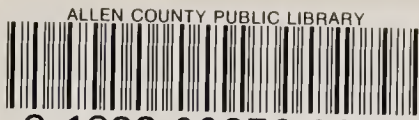




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Genealogical Histories  
OF  
CRANE—STARKEY  
AND  
Allied Families

*Issued Under the Editorial Supervision of*

RUTH LAWRENCE

*President-Emeritus of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, Member Colonial  
Dames of the State of New York, Society of Mayflower Descendants,  
Order of Colonial Governors, Society of the Sponsors of the  
United States Navy, The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors  
in America, The Huguenot Society, The Holland  
Dames, Daughters of Founders and Patriots*



NATIONAL AMERICANA SOCIETY

NEW YORK

1931





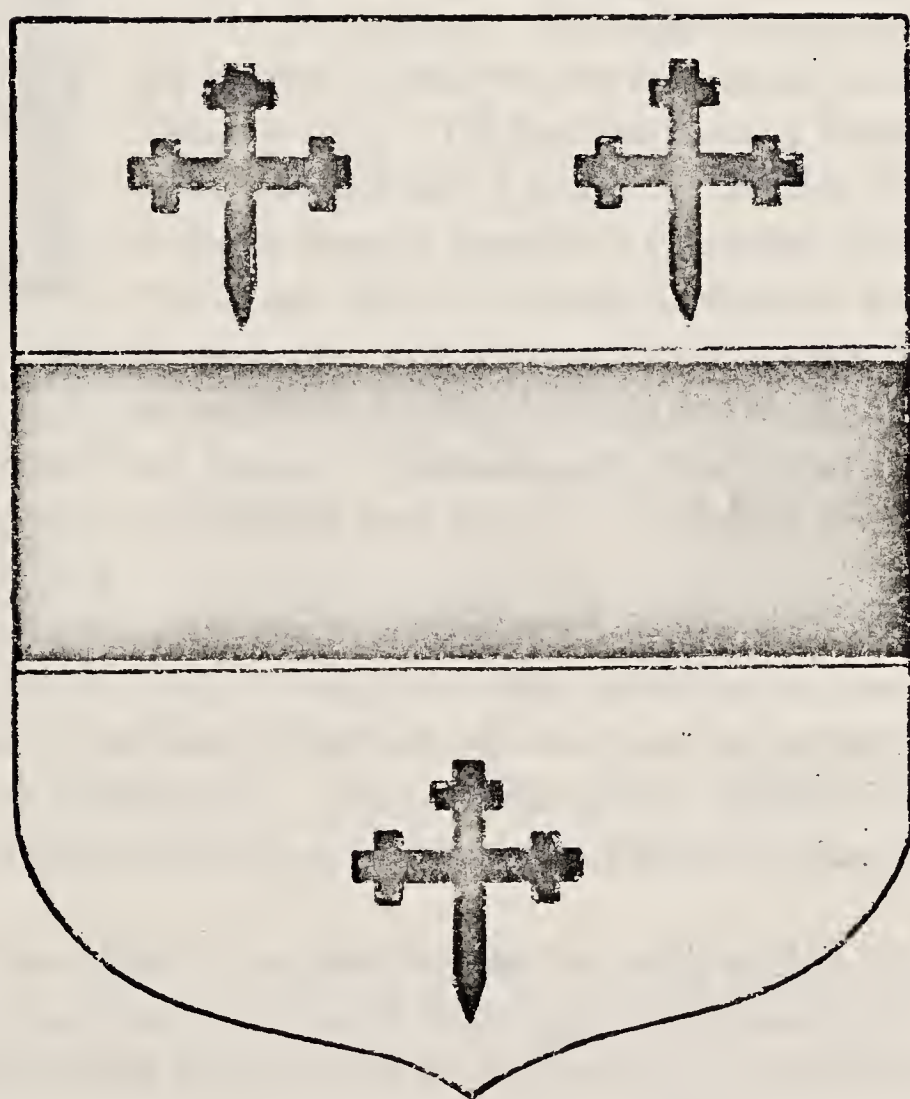
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Crane





## Crane

*Arms*—Argent, a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée gules.

*Crest*—A crane proper.

### I



HENRY CRANE, the progenitor of his family in America, was born in 1621, in England. Although the exact date of his coming to this country is unknown, the land deeds reveal he was well established by 1654. He had purchased a hundred and twenty acre farm, and had built a house, the location of which is mentioned in the selectmen's records of Dorchester, dated March 7, 1654: "On a way laid out through Dorchester woods, from Braintree bounds to Roxbury bounds; beginning near Henrye Crane's house: the way to lie south west of it, on the old, beaten road way." This highway was the first one built over Milton Hill and was laid out from Braintree, Massachusetts, now Quincy. Since the house of Henry Crane was such a well-known land mark, he must have been settled on his farm some time prior to 1654.

An interesting document in the Massachusetts Archives, Vol. XXX, is a letter written by Henry Crane, May 7, 1677, in reply to an order issued by the General Court:

"Henery Crane hath three Indian Servants, one man, one woman and one child, which you have ordered to be sent away. The man hath been at Noddle's Island for one month; and your petitioner hath not had any opportunity to dispose of them, unless he should give them away."

The rest of the letter is a request for time in which to find suitable homes for the Indians. A short time later the General Court again summoned him to produce evidence why certain lands at "Blew Hills" should not be disposed of at the Court's pleasure.

Henry Crane was chosen a selectman of Milton, Massachusetts, in 1679, 1680, and 1681. He also served as one of the trustees of the first meeting house built in Milton.



Like most of the colonists, his chief occupation was that of farming, yet he found opportunity to advance his fortunes considerably by various real estate exchanges. It is recorded that in 1683, "Henry Crane of Milton, bought land of Moses Payn, innholder, at the south end of Boston, which said Moses Payn bought of Henry Phillips, butcher, and was bounded, east by the highway of Roxbury, south by Thomas Smith's land, now Andrew Belcher's, northerly by the land belonging to Theophilus Frary's heirs; together with the beach, and the flats to the seaward."

Died, March 21, 1709, at Milton, Massachusetts.

Married, first, *Tabitha Kingsley*.

Married, second, Elizabeth ———, who survived him.

#### [KINGSLEY—

Like all of the most ancient of English surname designations, that of Kingsley derives its origin from land proprietorship, and the circumstances which surrounded its creation are redolent of the romanticism of that early age. Its first bearer was a yeoman of the forest; he rose overnight, through gratitude of royalty, to a noble rank and large possessions. Tradition records that William II, that monarch of England (reigning A. D. 1087-1100) more celebrated for his savage and unbridled sway of power than for his undoubted abilities, being lost while hunting in the New Forest, was sheltered and most courteously attended by an unknown yeoman of the forest's outskirts. After a night of safe harborage, by grace of the faithful forester, the thankful sovereign disclosed to the yeoman his identity, and bestowed upon him the exalted rank of baron; while, to support that dignity, he conferred upon his subject a fief or grant of land consisting of the whole of his majesty's domain known as King's Lea. The new lord of the soil adopted the name of his manor and became known as Kyngesleigh.

Prior to 1128 A. D., Sir Ranulph de Kingsley (Rannulph de Kyngesleigh) occupied his township or estate of Kingslea in County Chester. In the year 1128, after the close of William II's reign, Sir Ranulph de Kyngesleigh was a grantee of the Forest of Mara and Mondren from Randall Meschimes; and in the reign of Henry II the one then representing the house was hereditary forester of Delamore under the Norman earls palatine. The thirteenth century saw the original stem divided into two main branches, the elder adopting the surname de Aula (Hale) and the younger continuing that of Kingsley. The line of Kingsley was maintained in importance and in estate down to the period of the Commonwealth, when its representative at that time, Ranulph, adhering to the cause of Oliver Cromwell, found his patrimony engulfed in the internecine struggle. The head of the family, Ranulph, had, it is believed, two brothers, John and Stephen, and in the disasters which overwhelmed their house, they were doubtless driven to seek means of rehabilitating their fortunes. To this circumstance the New World probably owed their migration. Ranulph raised a troop of horse and entered the Parliamentary Army, taking part in the memorable battle at Marston Moor, when the power of Charles I was broken. From Ranulph a distinguished English line descended, among whom was Charles Kingsley, Canon of Westminster Abbey. John





and Stephen removed to America, each to found families that were worthy of their ancient and illustrious ancestry.\*

*Stephen Kingsley* was located in 1637, at Braintree, Massachusetts; acquired lands there and thus became one of the early proprietors; took the oath of freeman, May 13, 1640; removed to Dorchester, in 1656, where his brother, John, had previously settled; purchased there, February 23, 1656, a half share in the tract of land known as Hutchinson's farm; elected a deputy to the General Court from Dorchester; returned to Braintree, May 11, 1670, after having disposed of his lands in Dorchester; died between May 27, 1673, the date of his will and July 3, 1675, when it was probated; married, in England, Elizabeth ———. Issue, among others,

*Tabitha Kingsley*, who died in 1680; married *Henry Crane*.]

Issue of Henry Crane and Tabitha (Kingsley) Crane, among others,

*Ebenezer Crane*, of whom below.

## II

EBENEZER CRANE, son of Henry Crane and Tabitha (Kingsley) Crane, was born August 6, 1665. He enlisted in the company which formed part of Sir William Phipps' expedition to Quebec, and marched to Canada in August, 1690, under the command of Colonel John Withington. In a company of seventy-five men, Ebenezer Crane was one of the twenty-nine survivors. To all those who served in this expedition, the General Court granted shares in the northern part of Worcester County, Massachusetts, which was then called "Dorchester, Canada," and now forms the town of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. No doubt Ebenezer Crane shared in the land division, but he took up his residence in Braintree, Massachusetts, and all his children were born in Braintree.

Died, August 11, 1748, at Braintree, Massachusetts.

Married, November 13, 1689, *Mary Tolman*.

[TOLMAN—

The name Tolman was originally le Tollere or le Toller, later Toleman, then Tolman, collectors of the king's levy; a tradition states the family is of German origin and settled in

\* In an address delivered at Boston, on February 17, 1874, Charles Kingsley, Canon of Westminster, England, from 1819 to 1875, said: "I can never forget that Puritan blood runs in my veins. I can never forget, I should be ashamed to forget, that my own ancestor was an officer in Cromwell's army at the very time when his younger brother came over here with the Pilgrim Fathers to found in New England that family of Kingsleys which, so far as I hear, has kept up worthily the ancient name which they brought with them from across the seas."



England at an early date; the name is recorded in British annals when "Sir Thomas Tolman was grand Almoner to Egbert, first king of the united Saxons, A. D. 825."

*Thomas Tolman* was born in Salcomb Regis, Devonshire, England; baptized December 9, 1608; sailed from Plymouth, England, in the ship *Mary and John*, March 20, 1630, and landed in Nantucket on May 30th; settled later in the same year in Dorchester, Massachusetts; made a freeman May 31, 1640; a selectman in 1661; owned land in Canton, Stoughton and Sharon; listed as one of the members of the first church of Dorchester; died June 18, 1690; married, first, Sarah ———; married, second, Katherine ———. Issue, by first wife, among others,

*Thomas Tolman*, born in 1634; made a freeman in 1678; fought in King Philip's War; went to "Plymouth Colony under the conduct of 'Quartermaster Swift and a ply of horse,' as Major Gookin relates." Died September 12, 1718; married, November 4, 1664, Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Richard and Alice Johnson. Issue, among four children.

*Mary Tolman*, born November 26, 1671; married *Ebenezer Crane*.]

Issue of Ebenezer Crane and Mary (Tolman) Crane, among eight sons and four daughters,

*Thomas Crane*, of whom below.

### III

THOMAS CRANE, son of Ebenezer Crane and Mary (Tolman) Crane, was born May 12, 1710, in Braintree, Massachusetts. There are no records extant concerning his life, but the admittance of himself and wife to the church in August, 1732, at Braintree, proves he was well regarded in the community.

Married, January 13, 1732, *Deborah Owen*.

[OWEN—

*William Owen* is first on record as a freeman in 1657; died January 17, 1702; married Elizabeth Davis. Issue, among others,

*Nathaniel Owen*, born June 6, 1667, in Braintree, Massachusetts; died in 1728; married Mary ———. Issue, among others,

*Nathaniel Owen*; died November 12, 1728; married, in April, 1714, Deborah Parmenter, daughter of Joseph and Mary Parmenter, of Braintree. Issue, among others,

*Deborah Owen*, born May 9, 1715, in Braintree, Massachusetts; married *Thomas Crane*.]





## Issue of Thomas Crane and Deborah (Owen) Crane:

1. Ebenezer Crane, born November 12, 1732.
2. Thomas Crane, born February 16, 1735; removed to Boston, where he became a wharf-inger, and with Ebenezer Woodward owned the large wharf which later was called "Central Wharf"; died in 1791; married Ann Pattishall.
3. *Joseph Crane*, of whom below.
4. Elisha Crane, born September 10, 1740.
5. Dorothy Crane, born March 6, 1743.

## IV

JOSEPH CRANE, son of Thomas Crane and Deborah (Owen) Crane, was born September 11, 1737, at Braintree, Massachusetts. He followed the occupation of a cord-wainer, which in early colonial days was one of the most important enterprises of the community. His home and business were located in Braintree. Part of the time he occupied the same house as Benjamin Savil, his father-in-law.

Died in 1810.

Married, December 20, 1757, *Mary Savil*.

## [SAVIL—

*William Saville* is first recorded on January 15, 1665, when together with Deacon Samuel Bass and others, he purchased the whole of the Salter Farm in Braintree, Massachusetts, from the four daughters and co-heirs of Captain William Tyng; is listed as deacon of Saville; died June 2, 1669; married, first, Hannah ———, who died April 4, 1650; married, second, Sarah (Jarmill) Gannett. Issue, by first wife, among others,

*Samuel Saville*, born August 30, 1643; died ———; married, April 10, 1672, Hannah Adams, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Baxter) Adams. Issue,

*Samuel Saville*, born about 1683; his estate was administered May 29, 1761; married, April 25, 1707, Mary French, who was born March 30, 1684. Issue,

*Benjamin Savil*, the first to spell the name in its shortened form, was born June 8, 1711; married, January 17, 1738, Mary Blanchard. Issue,

*Mary Savil*, who married *Joseph Crane*.]

## Issue of Joseph Crane and Mary (Savil) Crane:

1. Joseph Crane, born in August, 1760; married, September 8, 1782, Ruth Wales, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.



2. Lemuel Crane, born in 1762.
3. Mary Crane, born February 19, 1764; married, September 21, 1800, Byron O'Neal.
4. Ebenezer Crane, born February 23, 1766; died October 1, 1836; married, July 26, 1792, Ruth Ludden.
5. Hannah Crane, born March 27, 1768; died June 14, 1830; married, July 25, 1791, Peter Keating, of Boston, Massachusetts.
6. *Thomas Crane*, of whom below.
7. Elisha Thayer Crane, born in July, 1773; died September 6, 1853; married, October 28, 1797, Rebecca French.

## V

THOMAS CRANE, son of Joseph Crane and Mary (Savil) Crane, was born in May, 1770. Soon after his marriage, he settled on George's Island in Boston Harbor, an island noted as early as 1632 for its valuable timber and grazing land. In the early days, before it became the site of Fort Warren, the high bluff on the sea side was protected by an excellent wall. On this island Thomas Crane lived with his family until 1810, when he purchased a farm near his father's old home on Quincy Point in "Old Fields," on the Fore River and also bounded in part by a stream which has ever since been known as Crane's Brook. The house was located some distance from the main traveled road, standing almost in the center of the broad acres and woodland, thus saving the owner and his servants considerable travel between the house and the fields. On this farm Mr. Crane became one of the most successful agriculturists of the community, although he died in the forty-eighth year of his life.

Died September 25, 1818.

Married, November 6, 1796, *Sarah Baxter*.

## [BAXTER—

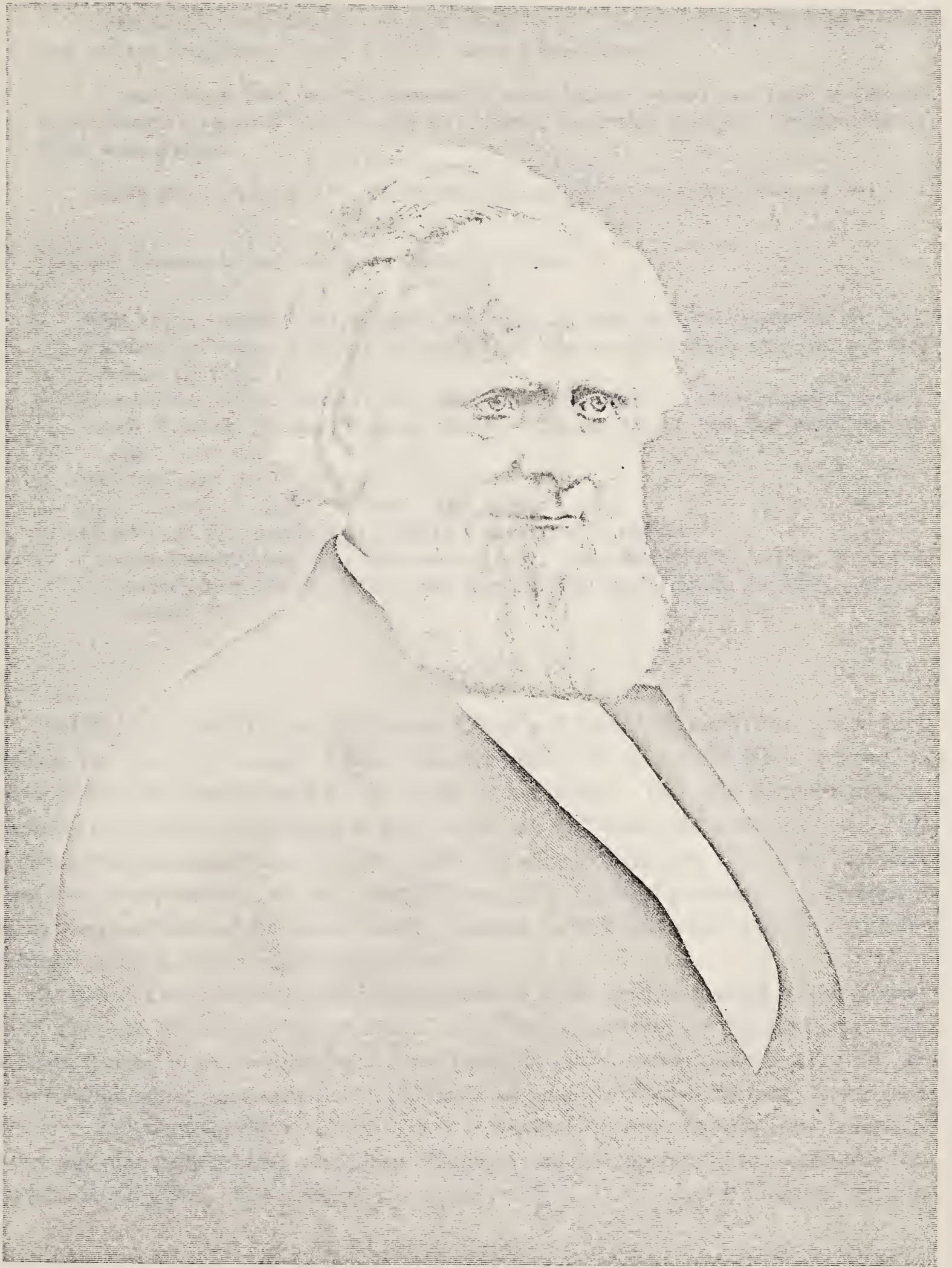
*Gregory Baxter* came to New England, in 1632; was listed as a member of the First Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts; removed to Braintree in 1640, where he settled at Rugles Point; in 1643 he was commissioned by the selectmen to buy the overplus in the Three Hill meadow; was prominent and influential in civic and religious affairs; died April 21, 1659; married Margaret Paddy. Issue, among others,

*John Baxter*, born December 1, 1639, in Roxbury, Massachusetts; he was a farmer and "noted for his high moral character"; interested himself in military affairs in Braintree, and was made a lieutenant; died April 20, 1729; married, June 24, 1659, Hannah White, daughter of Thomas White, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. Issue, among others,

*John Baxter*, born February 14, 1667; died March 21, 1747; married Huldah Hayward, born March 23, 1672, at Braintree, Massachusetts. Issue, among others,







THOMAS CRANE





*John Baxter*, born January 10, 1698; died ———; married, March 12, 1728, *Mehitable Willard*, daughter of Daniel Willard. Issue, among others,

*Daniel Baxter*, born in 1733; is recorded as a clothier; settled on a farm at Chelsea, Massachusetts; removed later to Quincy; married, September 19, 1755, *Prudence Spear*. Issue, among others,

*Sarah Baxter*, born in 1771, at Braintree, Massachusetts; married *Thomas Crane*.]

#### Issue of Thomas Crane and Sarah (Baxter) Crane:

1. *Mary Crane*, born October 20, 1798; died May 15, 1859; married, September 28, 1813, *James Sherburne*, of Quincy, Massachusetts, who was born April 19, 1797, and died August 14, 1833.
2. *Joseph Crane*, born February 24, 1801; died September 21, 1863; married, July 2, 1826, *Parmelia (Young) Adams*, widow of Charles Adams; she was born May 28, 1798.
3. *Thomas Crane*, of whom below.
4. *Sarah Crane*, born March 12, 1806; died August 2, 1843.
5. *Elizabeth P. Crane*, born June 4, 1808; died August 28, 1836.
6. *Caroline Baxter Crane*, born December 23, 1811; married, January 8, 1833, *Bryant B. Newcomb*, born March 11, 1810, died May 12, 1857, son of James and Lucy (Baxter) Newcomb.

## VI

THOMAS CRANE, son of Thomas Crane and Sarah (Baxter) Crane, was born October 18, 1803, on George's Island, Massachusetts. At the age of fifteen the regular course of his life was changed by the death of his father. The only formal education accessible to him was that gleaned at the "district school," four miles from his home. He supplemented the meager lessons of the "cyphering school" with ideas of his own, and these ideas were incorporated in the very tangible form of a "book of problems." The book is still in the possession of the Crane family, its pages meticulously ruled and filled with the problems young Crane carefully worked out.

Left to his own resources, his interest centered in the granite quarries of the community. There he learned how to cut stone. After having mastered the fundamentals of the craft, he decided to seek his fortune in New York City, and removed there in 1829. Upon his arrival he joined an association of craftsmen and together they purchased a stone-yard. However, his talent for the work and natural business ability soon made it possible for him to buy out the interests of his associates. Gradually his skill became known and large contracts were given him. His advice was frequently sought as arbitrator in industrial disputes.







CLARISSA LAWRENCE (STARKEY) CRANE



Among the first buildings for which he furnished granite were the Forty-Second Street Distributing Reservoir, the New York Custom House, St. John's Freight Depot and the Grand Central Station. As his construction work progressed, his knowledge of New York real estate values also increased. Consequently he bought lands where he foresaw the future growth of the city would concentrate. Time justified his judgment, and his initial investments were soon increased.

Another phase of the life of Thomas Crane was that connected with his religion. As a young boy he became affiliated with the Universalist Church, and often underwent great hardship to attend its services. He walked from Quincy to Boston, a distance of eighteen miles to hear his favorite minister, the Reverend Hosea Ballou. When the Universalists decided to establish a college for the propagation of their faith, he furthered the undertaking in every possible way, giving much of his time, thought and money as long as he lived. He belonged to the same Universalist Church in New York City as did Horace Greeley. The latter's advanced opinions and strong convictions appealed to Mr. Crane and led to a firm friendship. Their great bond of sympathy was the anti-slavery movement, in which both men were prominent workers.

His interest in Quincy never waned, even though he lived in New York during the winters, and in Stamford, Connecticut, in the summers. He was particularly fond of returning to the seashore at Quincy, to recall the memories of his happy boyhood hours. Charles F. Adams, in speaking of the part Thomas Crane played in the history of Quincy, said:

"Take it all in all, the late Thomas Crane stands easily first among the many children Quincy has contributed to the great New England migration."

Died, April 1, 1875, in New York City.

Married, first, in 1832, in New York City, Sarah S. Munn, of Gill, now Greenfield, Massachusetts.

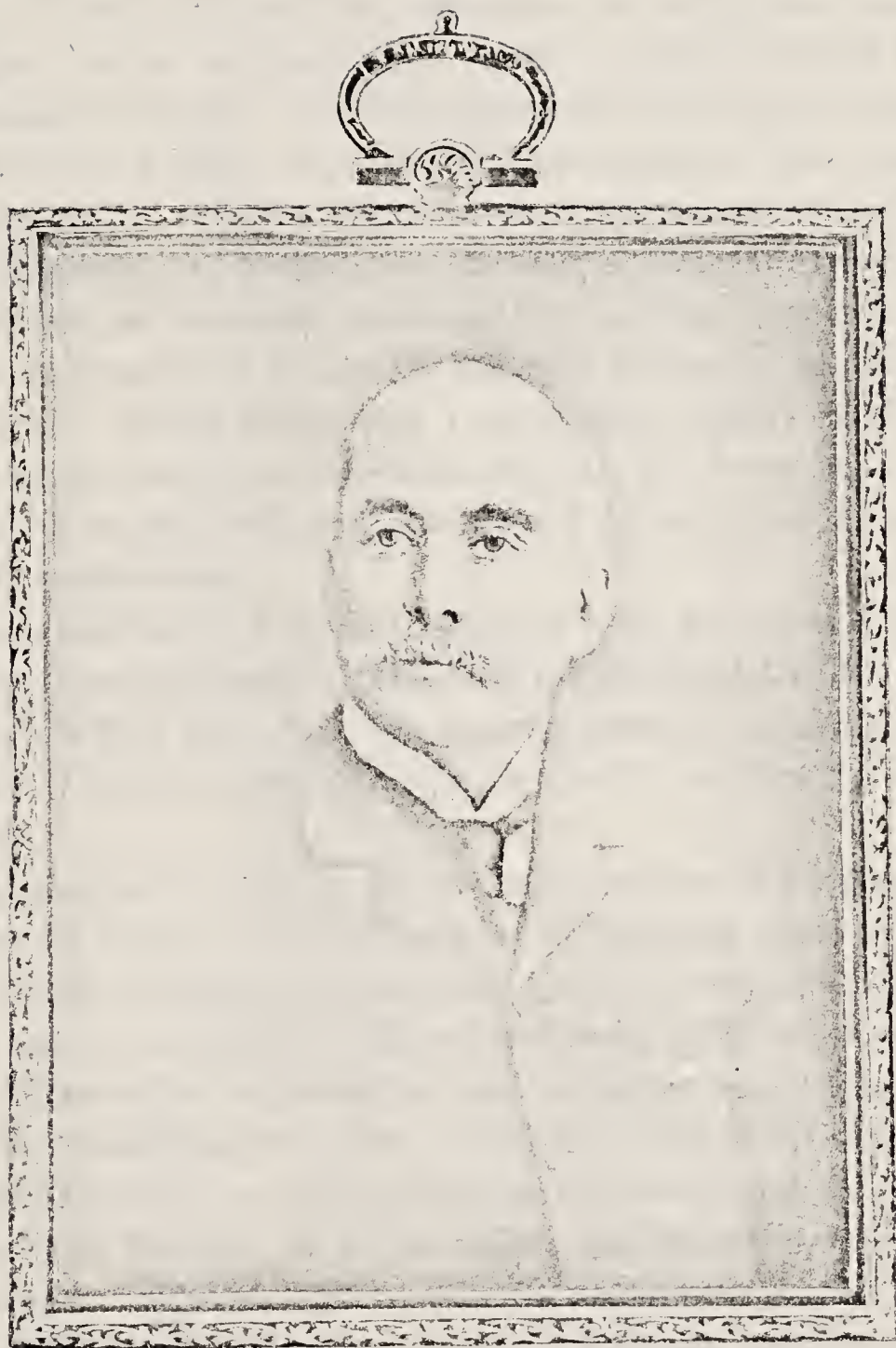
Married, second, November 23, 1836, in Boston, Massachusetts, *Clarissa Lawrence Starkey*. (See *STARKEY*.)

Issue:

1. Thomas Crane, born August 21, 1837; died January 26, 1875.
2. Benjamin F. Crane, born February 14, 1841; died October 12, 1889.
3. *Albert Crane*, of whom below.
4. Frances Adelaide Crane, born May 2, 1846; died February 11, 1849.
5. Sophia Angela Crane, born November 1, 1847; died August 18, 1852.
6. Henry Clay Crane, born April 22, 1850; died December 30, 1869.
7. Ida Augusta Crane, born July 2, 1852; died August 21, 1853.
8. Ella Florence Crane, born January 14, 1856; died July 26, 1857.







*Abut Loran*



## VII

ALBERT CRANE, son of Thomas Crane and Clarissa Lawrence (Starkey) Crane, was born December 30, 1842, in New York City. His early education was received in the public schools of New York, and his preparation for college was made at Mount Washington Collegiate Institute on MacDougal Street, a school renowned because of the fame many of its graduates attained. After his graduation from Mount Washington he enrolled as a student of Tufts College, at Medford, Massachusetts. His studies at college were interrupted, January 12, 1861, by enlistment as a private in the New York State National Guard, 22nd Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in Captain Henry E. Howland's company. He received an honorable discharge after having "regularly and faithfully performed the duties required of him by the Military Statutes of the State for the full term of his enlistment." During his years at Tufts College, Albert Crane was a zealous participant in the student activities, and joined the Zeta Psi Fraternity. In fact, throughout his long career he retained college affiliations and before his death was one of the chief benefactors of his *alma mater*.

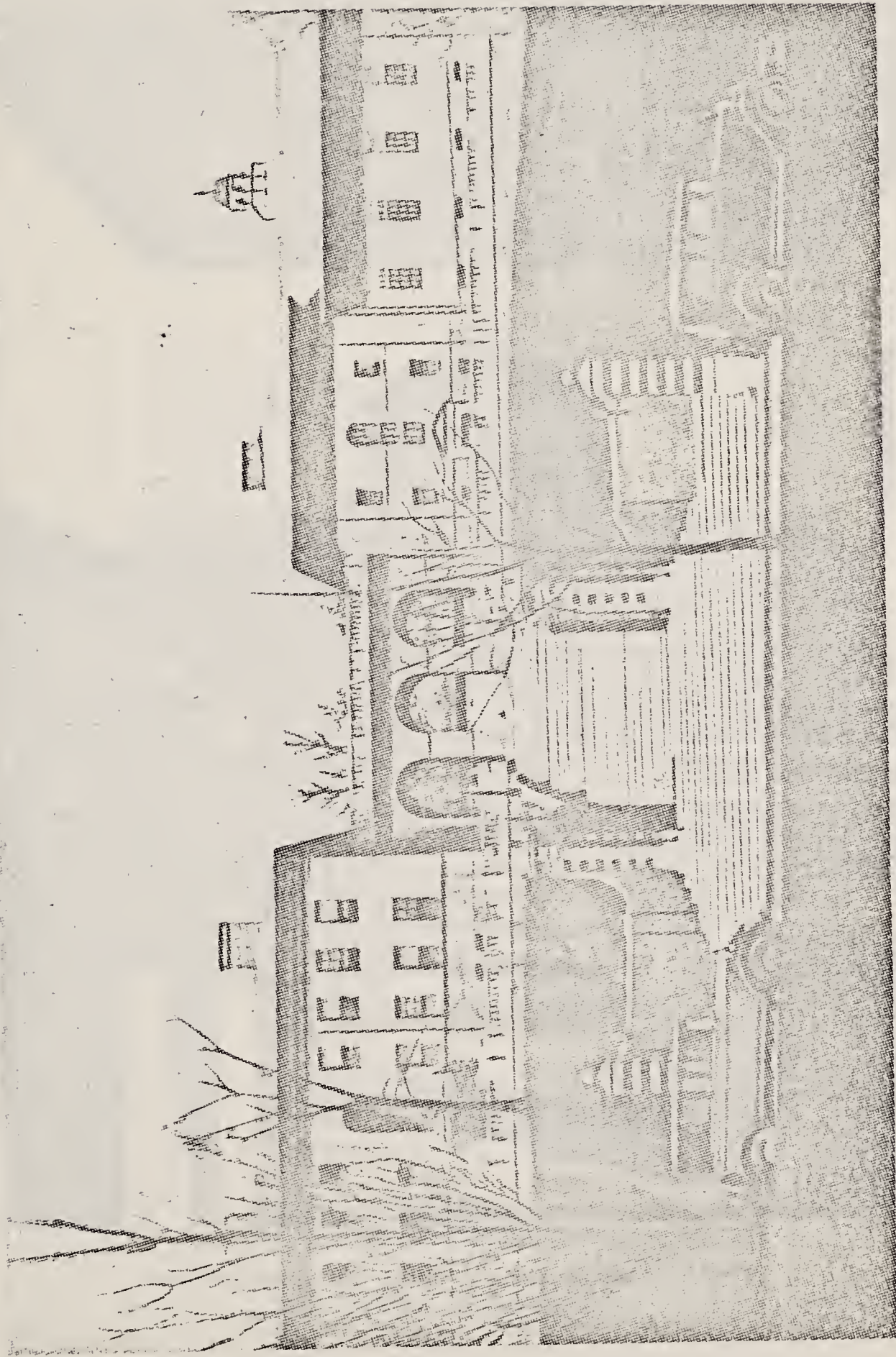
After his graduation from Tufts College, in 1863, he entered Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated in 1866, with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the New York Bar. He was later elected a member of the New York State Bar Association, The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and The American Bar Association.

After spending a few years in the successful practice of his profession, he retired in 1875 to devote his time to the administration of the large estate bequeathed him by his father. Mr. Crane, by judicious investments, greatly increased the original holdings of his father, yet in these investments he followed the policy which he thought the latter would most desire. When he had organized his estate so that he might trust it to the management of others for an extended period of time, he indulged his boyhood dreams of foreign travel. A lover of music and art, it was only natural that he should seek to visit the great galleries and concert halls of Europe. In all he crossed the Atlantic forty-four times, remaining whole seasons in art and music centers. On one occasion he made a special trip to attend the première of Wagner's "Nibelungenlied," at Bayreuth, and later made another trip to be present at the first performance of the opera "Parsifal," also given at Bayreuth. He also promoted the interests of music in the United States, was a life member of the New York Oratorio Society, and a director of the New York Symphony Society. In the latter organization he formed a warm friendship with Theodore Thomas.

He was particularly attracted to England, where he spent much time, and where he was presented at Court. At his London residence he entertained liberally and was the host of many distinguished citizens of England.



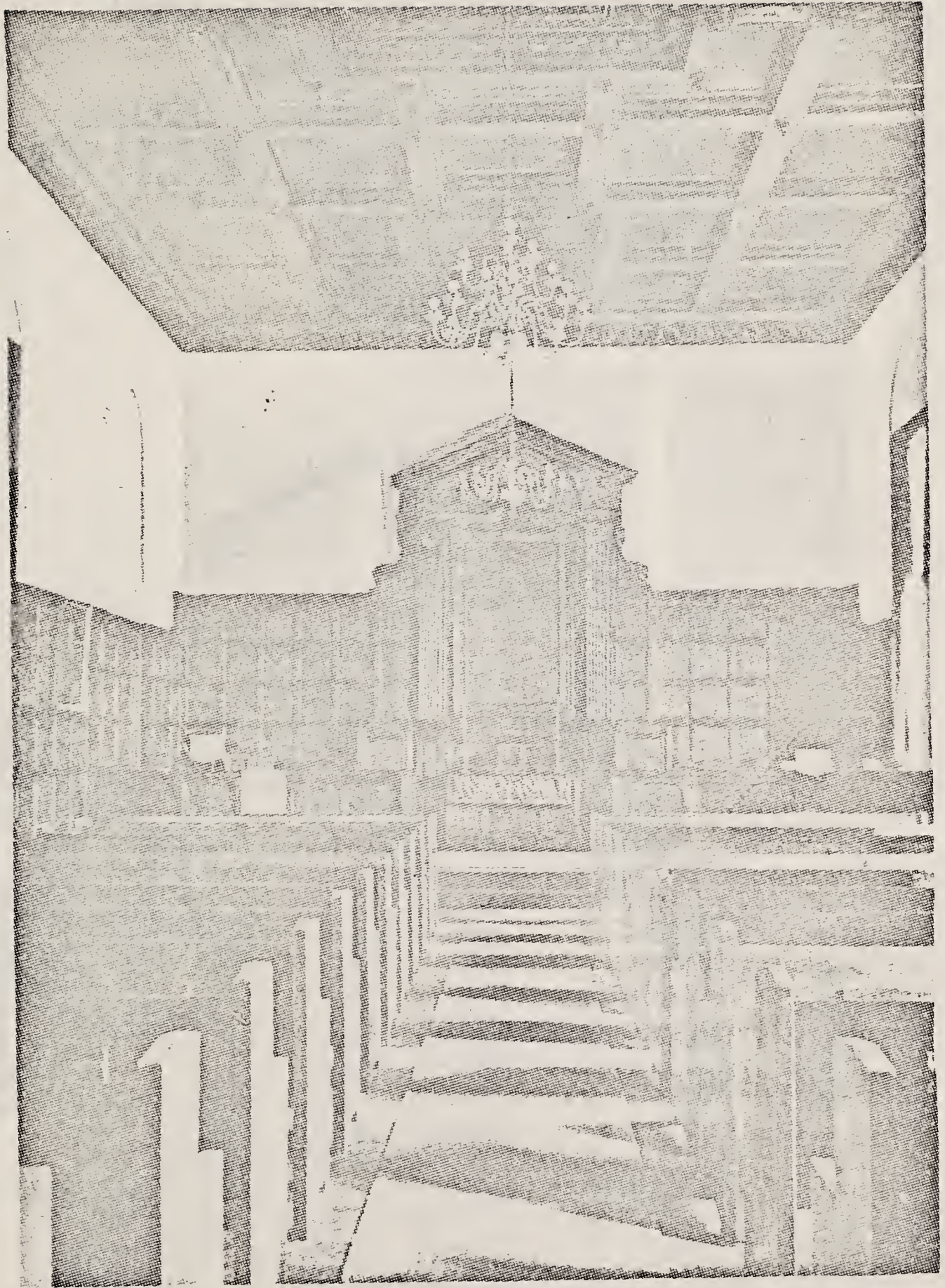




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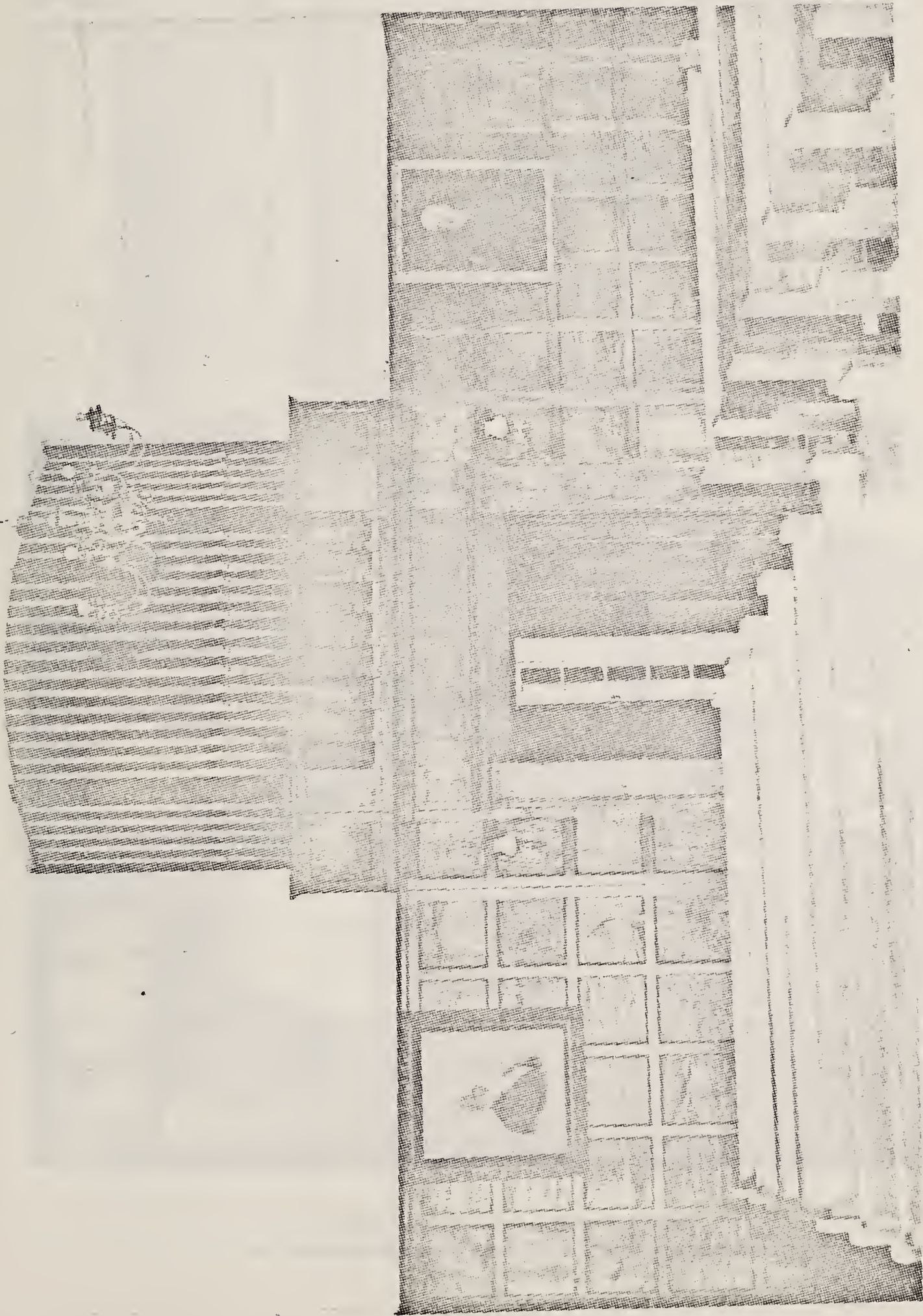




QUINCY LIBRARY, A MEMORIAL TO THOMAS CRANE



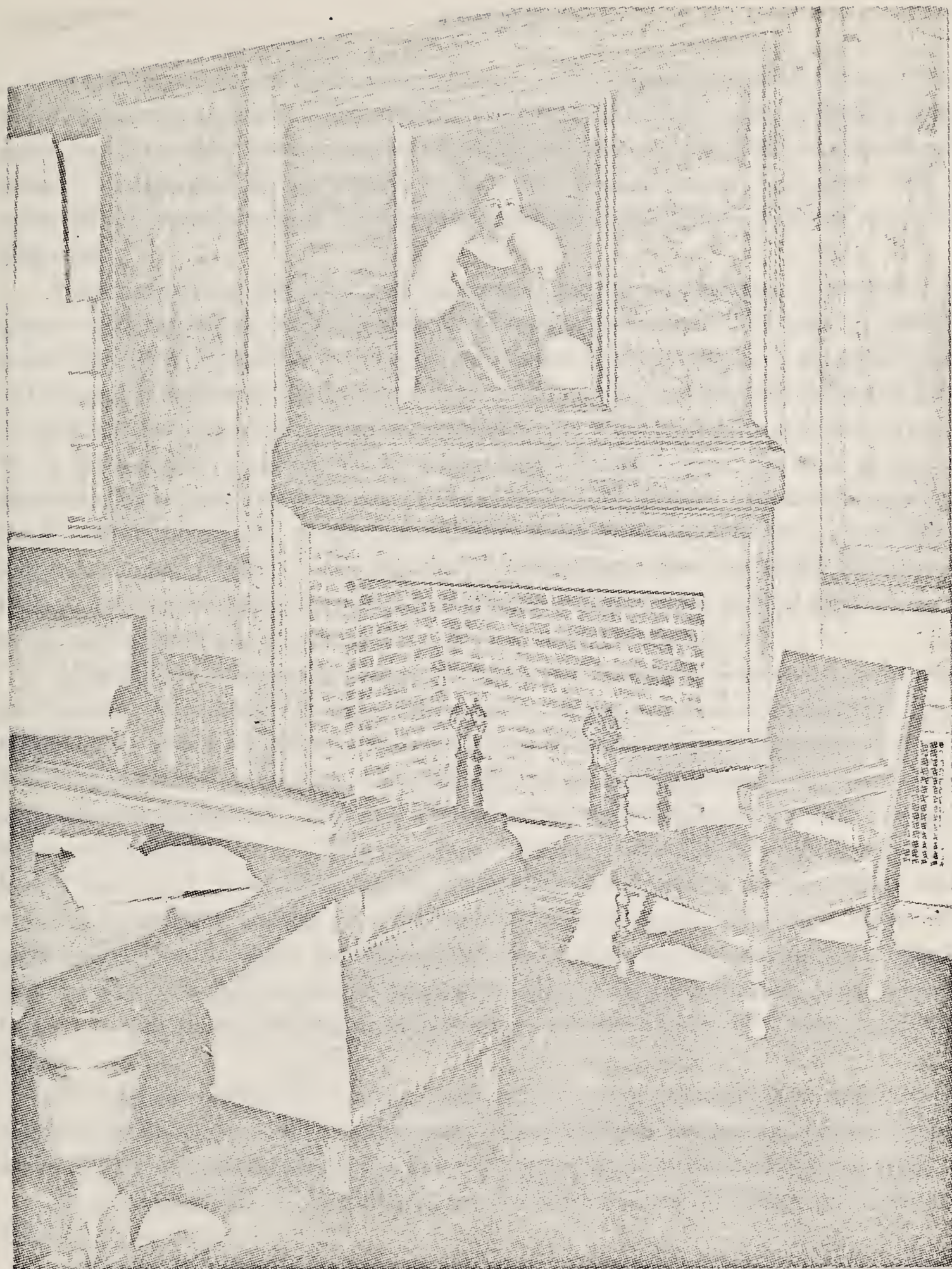




• PORTRAITS OF THOMAS CRANE AND OF HIS SON ALBERT CRANE.  
IN CRANE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, TUFTS COLLEGE, MASS.







PORTRAIT OF FANNY STARKEY CRANE  
IN CRANE REFERENCE LIBRARY-TUFTS COLLEGE, MASS.





In his travels, Albert Crane collected innumerable mementos and objects of art with which he adorned his home in Connecticut. And, when in the later years of his life, foreign travel was impossible, these reminders of the happy days spent in Europe, brought to his memory something of the atmosphere of the places from which they had come. He also refreshed the remembrance of his travels by readings in the French, German, and Italian languages.

His knowledge of the world and the needs of the unfortunate ones, intensified in Mr. Crane a great desire to use his wealth for benevolent purposes. The gifts he made for the welfare of his fellowmen were many and varied. In 1882 he gave the public library of Quincy, Massachusetts, to the city, in memory of his father. He remodelled this library in 1908, at an outlay of sixty-five thousand dollars, in accordance with the plans drawn up by the distinguished architect, H. H. Richardson. When finished, the building was considered the most artistic creation ever produced by Mr. Richardson. In addition to bequests left by will, the total gifts of the Crane family to this library amount to one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. The charities of Albert Crane were not limited to the city of Quincy, for he gave several thousand dollars to the Chapin Home of New York in memory of his mother, who was a founder and a director of that institution.

Albert Crane also gave generously to the city of Stamford, Connecticut, especially to the hospital. In fact just before he died he purchased the well-chosen site on which the new hospital now stands. Among other benefactions in Stamford were his many gifts to the Universalist Church of that city. He gave money for current expenses, for music, as well as annuities to the pastors. He donated one hundred thousand dollars to Tufts College, in honor of his father, the late Thomas Crane. In appreciation of the large sums given by both Thomas and Albert Crane for the furtherance of the work in the theological school, the trustees of Tufts College gave the name of "Crane" to the seminary. Many of the gifts made by the Cranes to the Universalist Church were kept secret and it has been said that "no family in the Universalist Church has given a larger proportion of its fortune in cash or in bequests to Universalist objects, than have the families of Thomas and Albert Crane."

Throughout his life Mr. Crane continued his many philanthropies, which brought comfort and happiness to many individuals. Unassuming in manner and unostentatious in all he did, many who benefited by his generosity never knew to whom they owed relief.

In one paragraph of his will he summarizes his reasons for aiding the Universalist Church:

"Almost my entire estate came to me from my parents who were deeply interested in certain institutions related to the religious denomination of Universalists and in all work for the relief of human suffering and the betterment of mankind's condition. After making





provision for my wife, I have desired so to dispose of the greater part of my remaining estate as to promote and extend the usefulness of the particular institutions in which my parents were interested and to further such other public and charitable purposes as would honor their memory."

His magnanimity expressed itself in the following substantial bequests: "Tufts College for Crane Theological School, eighty thousand dollars; Connecticut Universalist Convention, twenty thousand dollars; to the General Convention for the benefit of aged clergymen, forty thousand dollars; Universalist Publishing House, ten thousand dollars; to the Chapin Home of the Church of the Divine Paternity of New York, a sum of money and a share in real estate in New York City; to the Stamford Universalist Church, a generous sum of money; and to all these a share in the residue of the property."

Other institutions which benefited by bequests of Albert Crane include the Quincy Public Library, the Stamford Hospital, Stamford Children's Home, Stamford Day Nursery, Blue Anchor Society, and the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Possessed of social nature Mr. Crane took an active part in many clubs and associations. Prominent among these was his interest in the alumni club of his college fraternity, the Zeta Psi, to which organization he often gave for the needs of the college chapter. He also held membership in the following: 22nd Regiment, New York, National Guard; Society of the Sons of the Revolution (New York); life membership in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and in the New York Historical Society; Blue Anchor Society for the Aid of Shipwrecked Sailors; New England Historic Genealogical Society; American Geographical Society, Union Club, New York City, from 1879 to 1917; State Bar Association, Bar of City of New York; New York Peace Society; National Arts Club, New York; Thatched House Club, London.

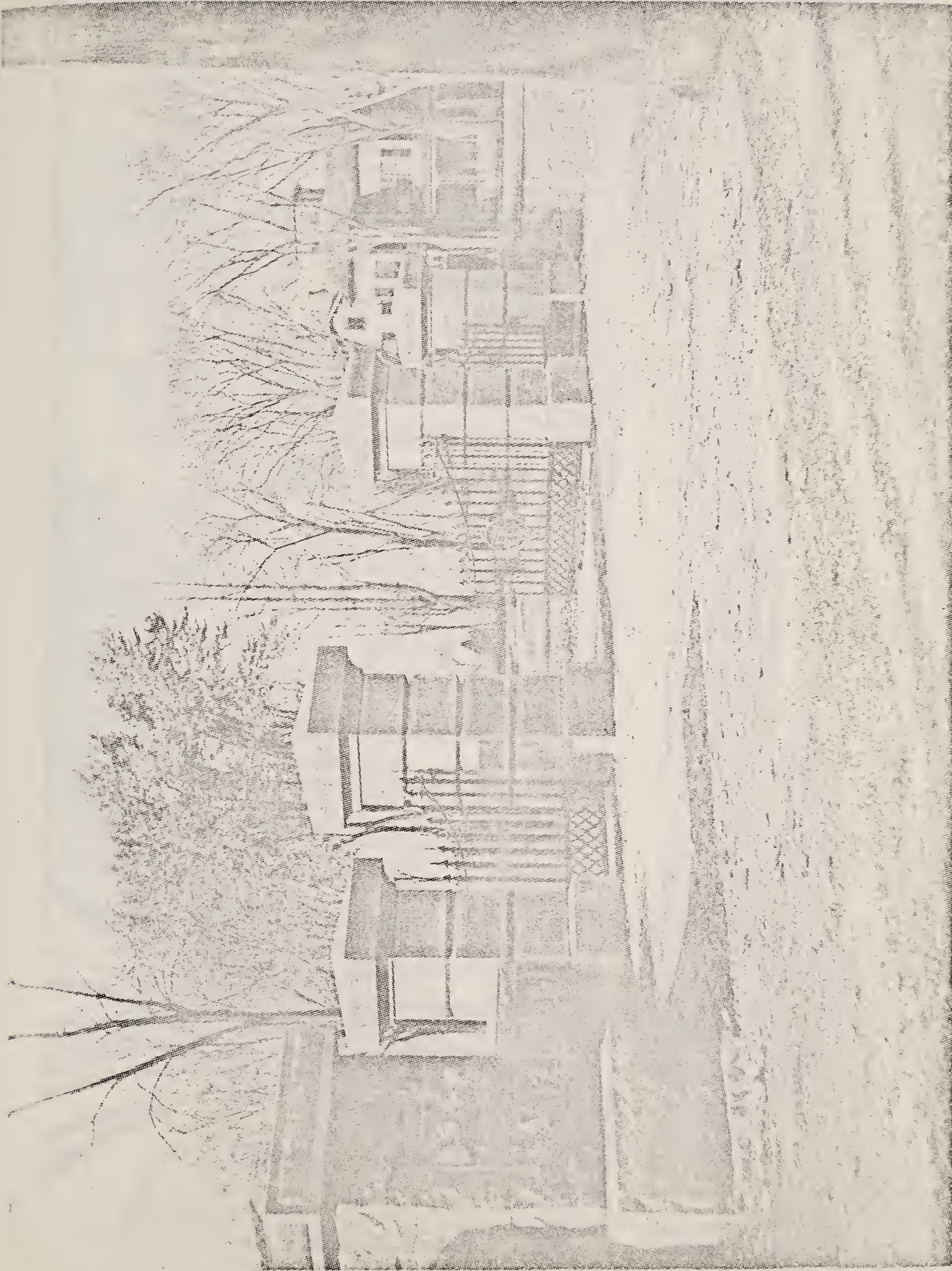
Died, September 21, 1918, at his home, *Rock-Acre*, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Connecticut. Funeral services were conducted in the Crane home, Tuesday, September 24th, by the Reverend Lee S. McCollester, D. D., of the Crane Theological School; F. A. Gray, D. D., pastor of the Universalist Church, of Stamford, and J. Smith Dodge, D. D., pastor emeritus of the same church. The services were attended by prominent men and women from Stamford, and New York City, as well as by the representatives of the many institutions with which Mr. Crane had been connected. Interment was in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Married, first, January 24, 1884, Ellen Mansfield Davies, daughter of Colonel J. Mansfield and Martha M. (Brooks) Davies, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York. She died January 5, 1893.

Married, second, February 10, 1902, *Fanny Starkey*. (See *STARKEY*.)







ENTRANCE TO "POCK ACRE" MADE OF QUINCY GRANITE









"SOUTHERN EXPOSURE OF CHAFF MANSION 'ROCK ACID'"









ROCK ACRE. NORTHWEST VIEW





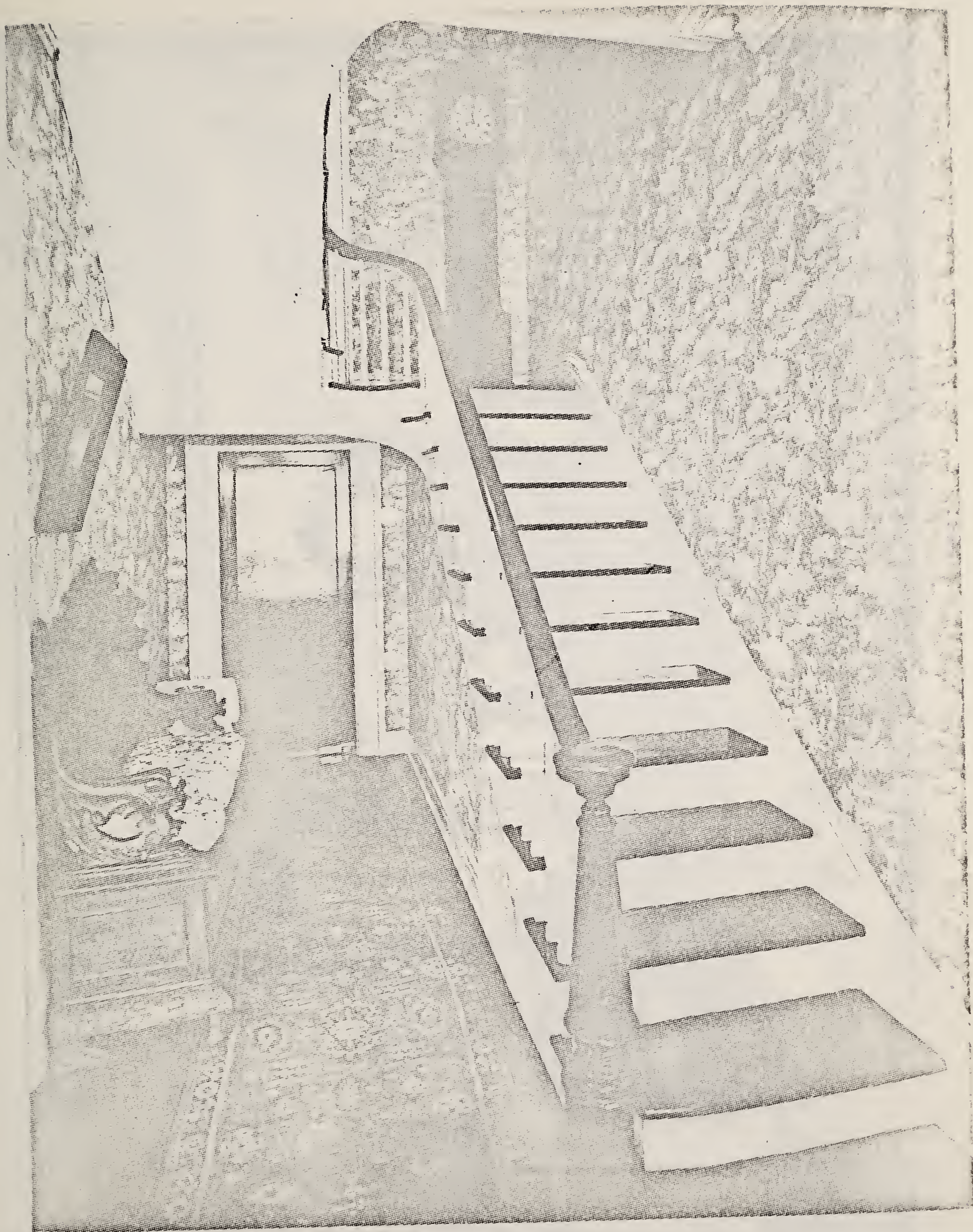


ROCK ACRE THE GARDENS







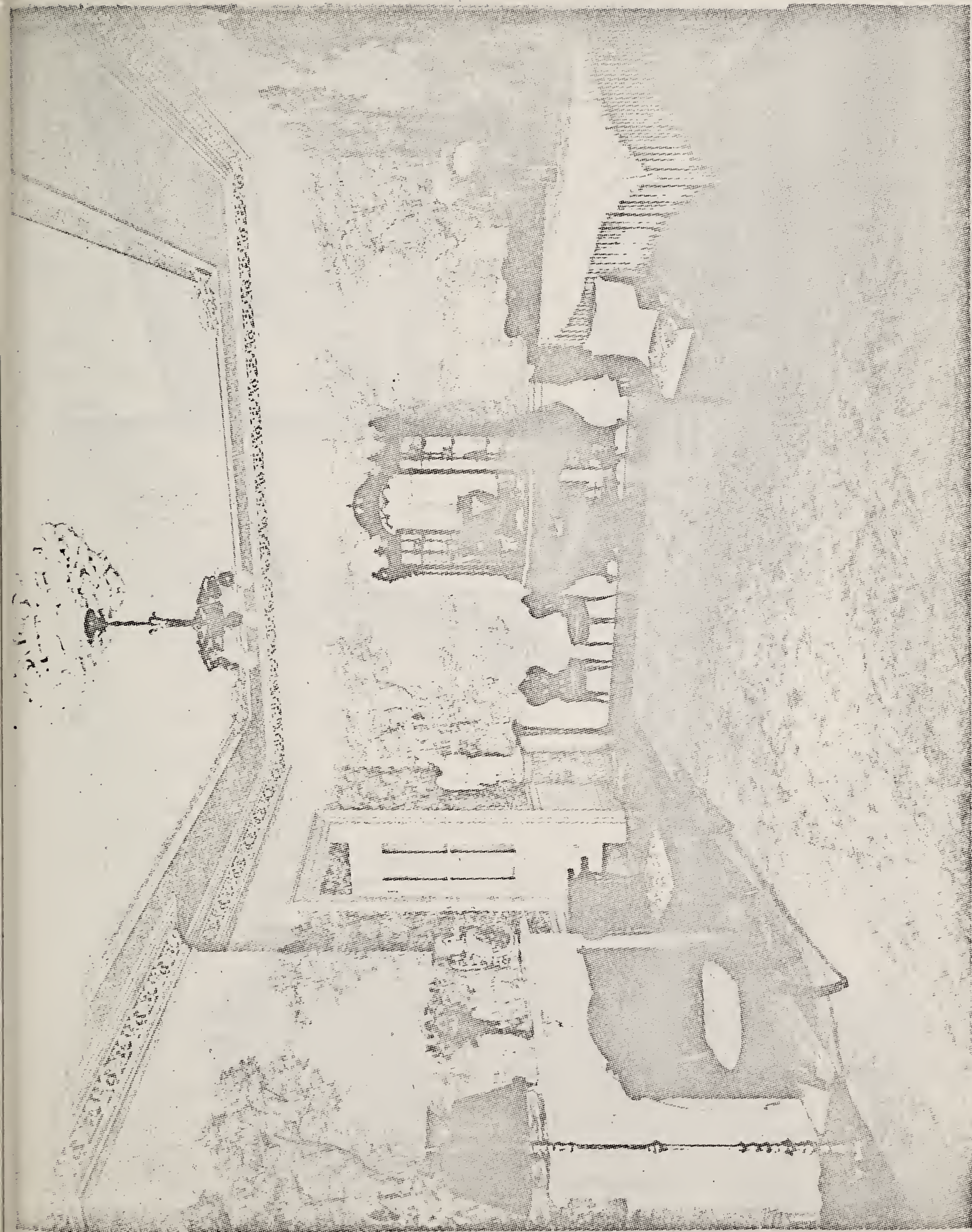


STAIR CASE. GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK AND SETTEE AT "ROCK-ACRE"





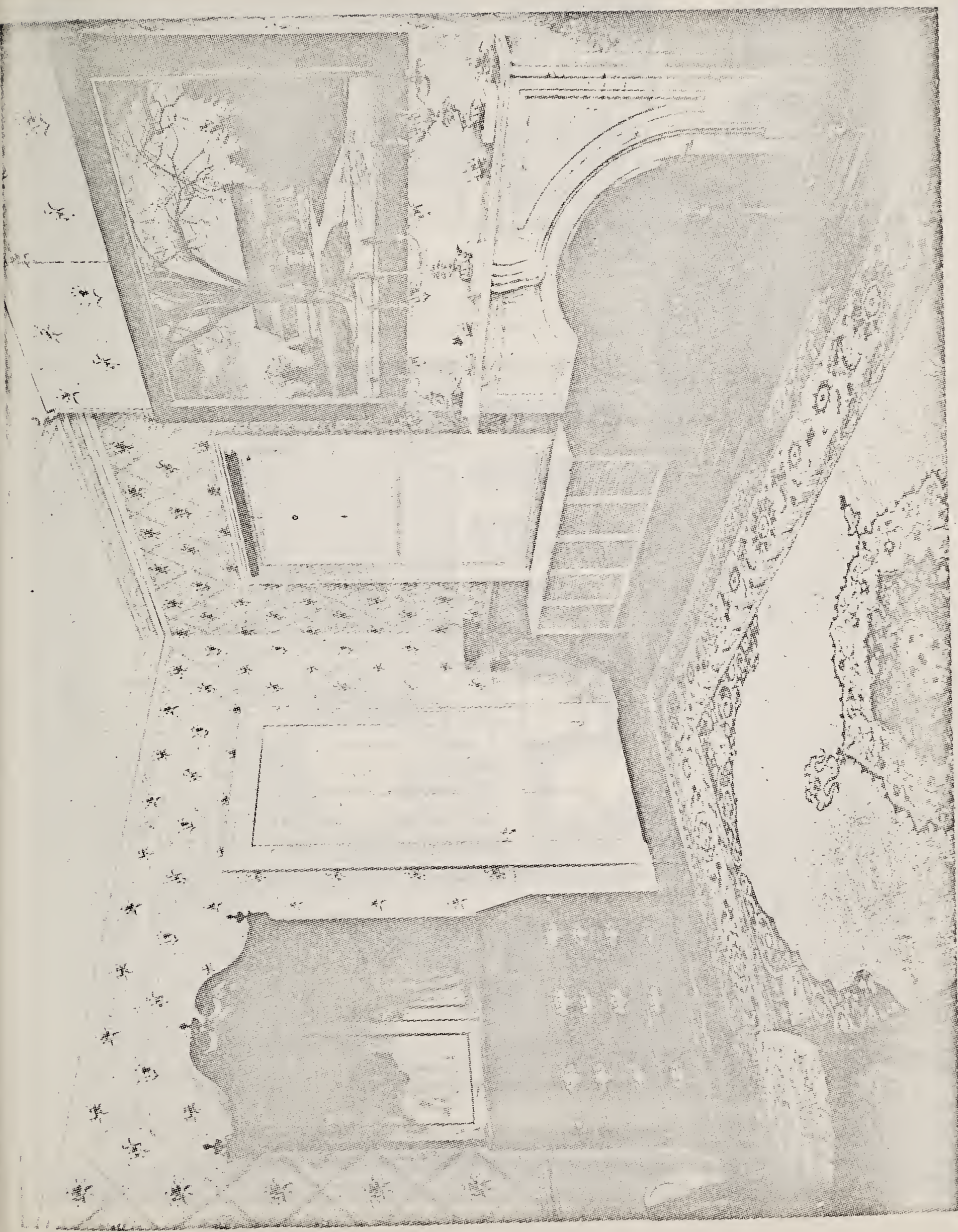




DRAWING-ROOM AT "ROCK-ACRE"





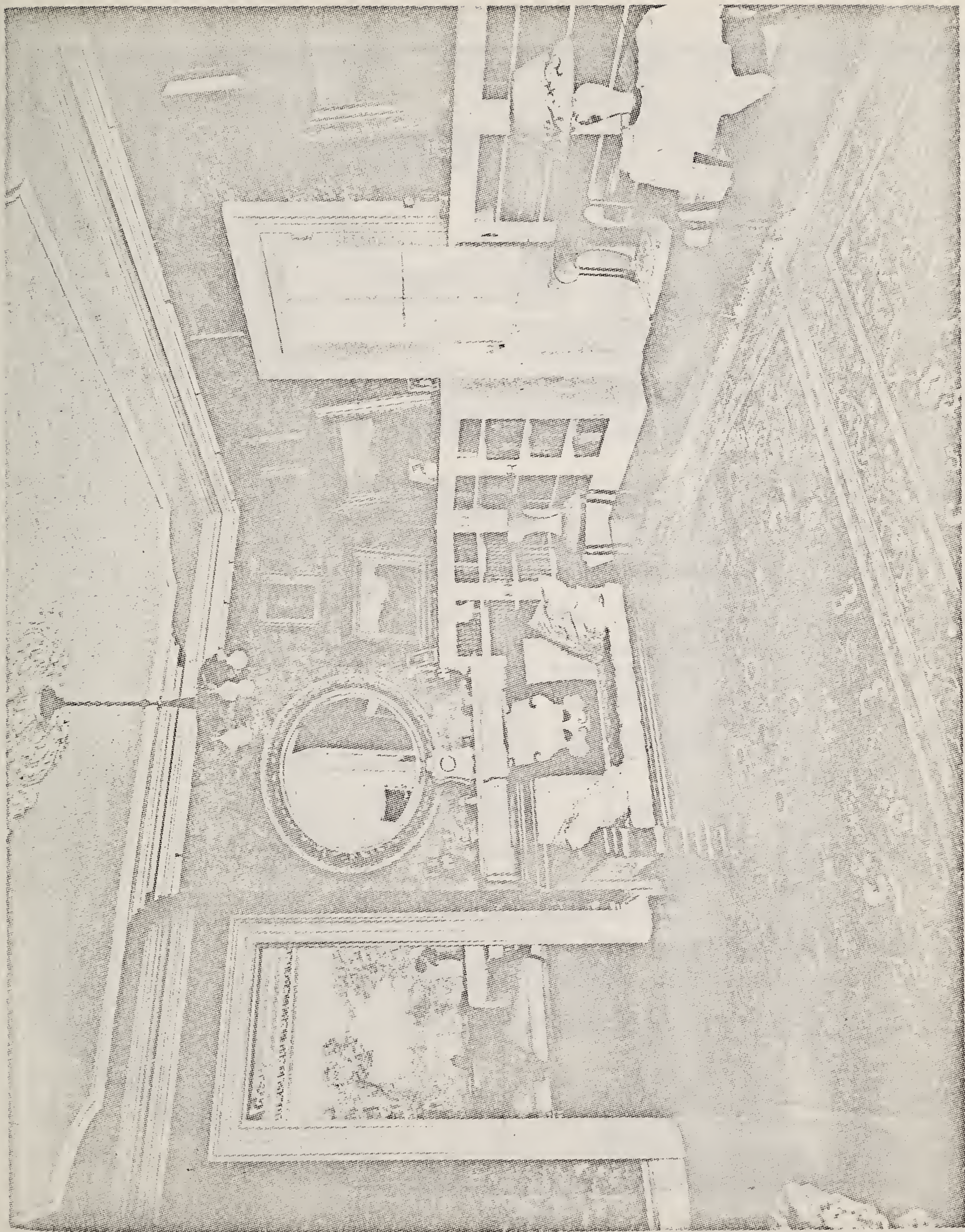


RECEPTION ROOM AT "ROCK-ACRE"







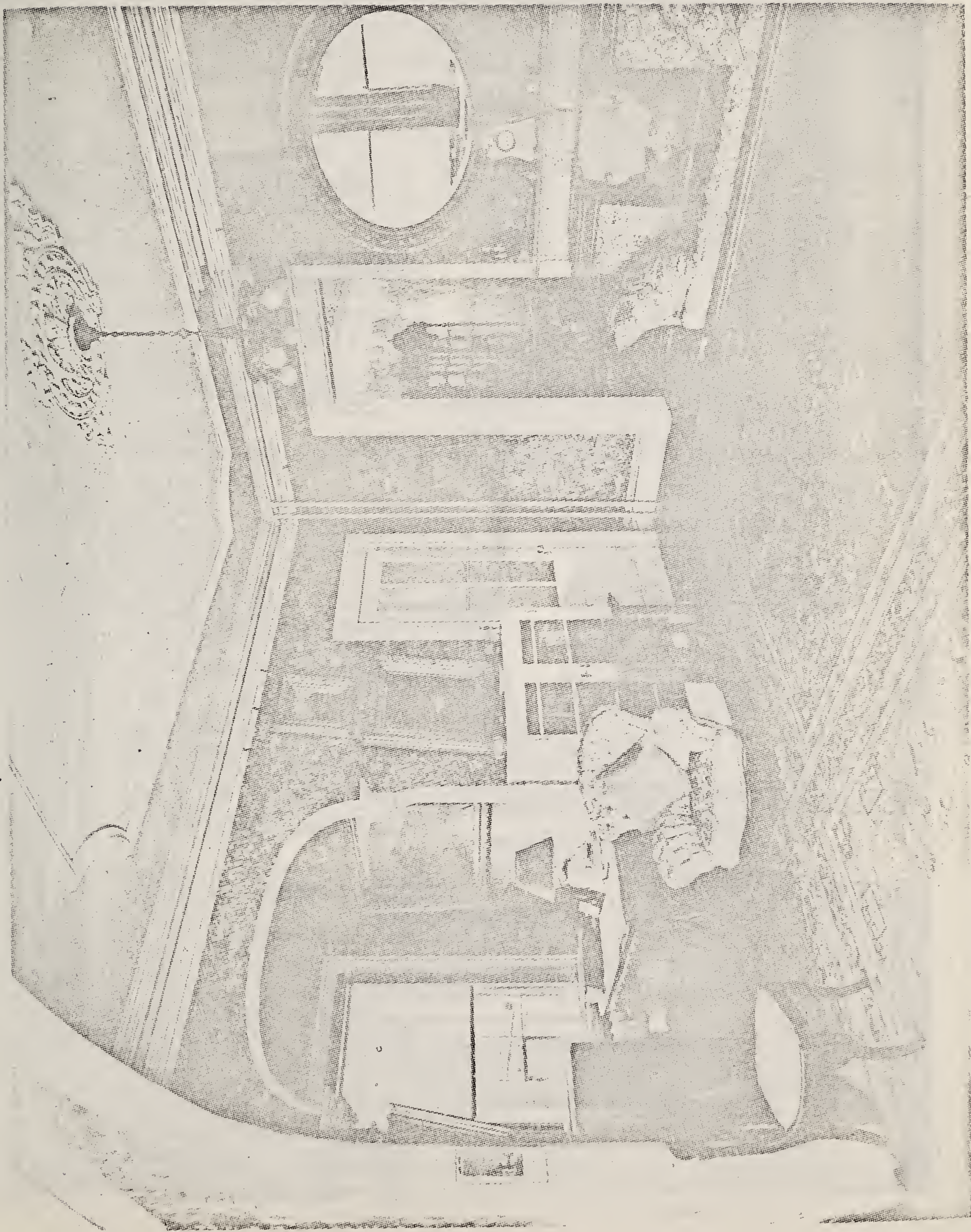


BOOKROOM AT "ROCK-ACRE"







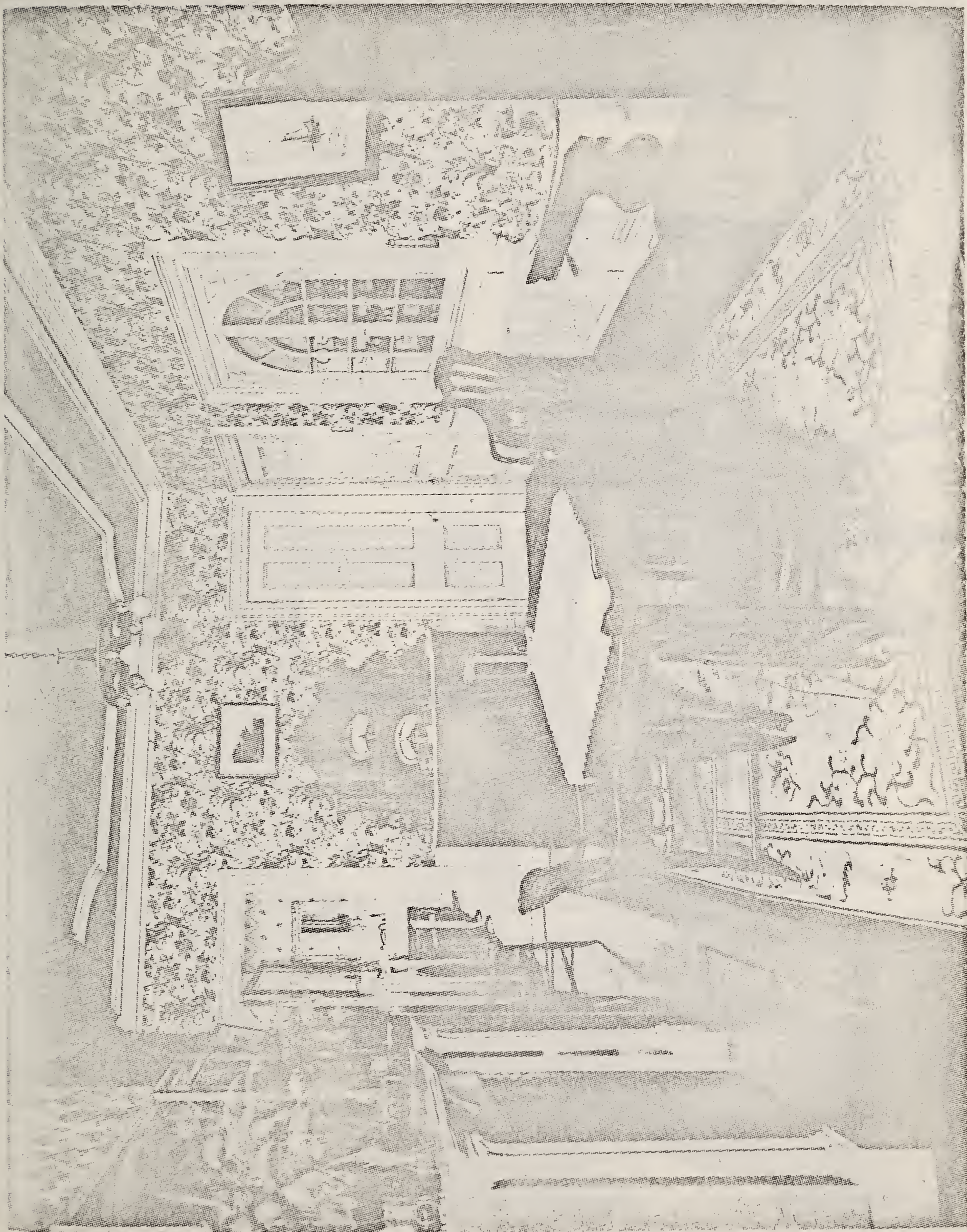


ALCOVE OF HODDAROOM AT "ROCK-ACRE"







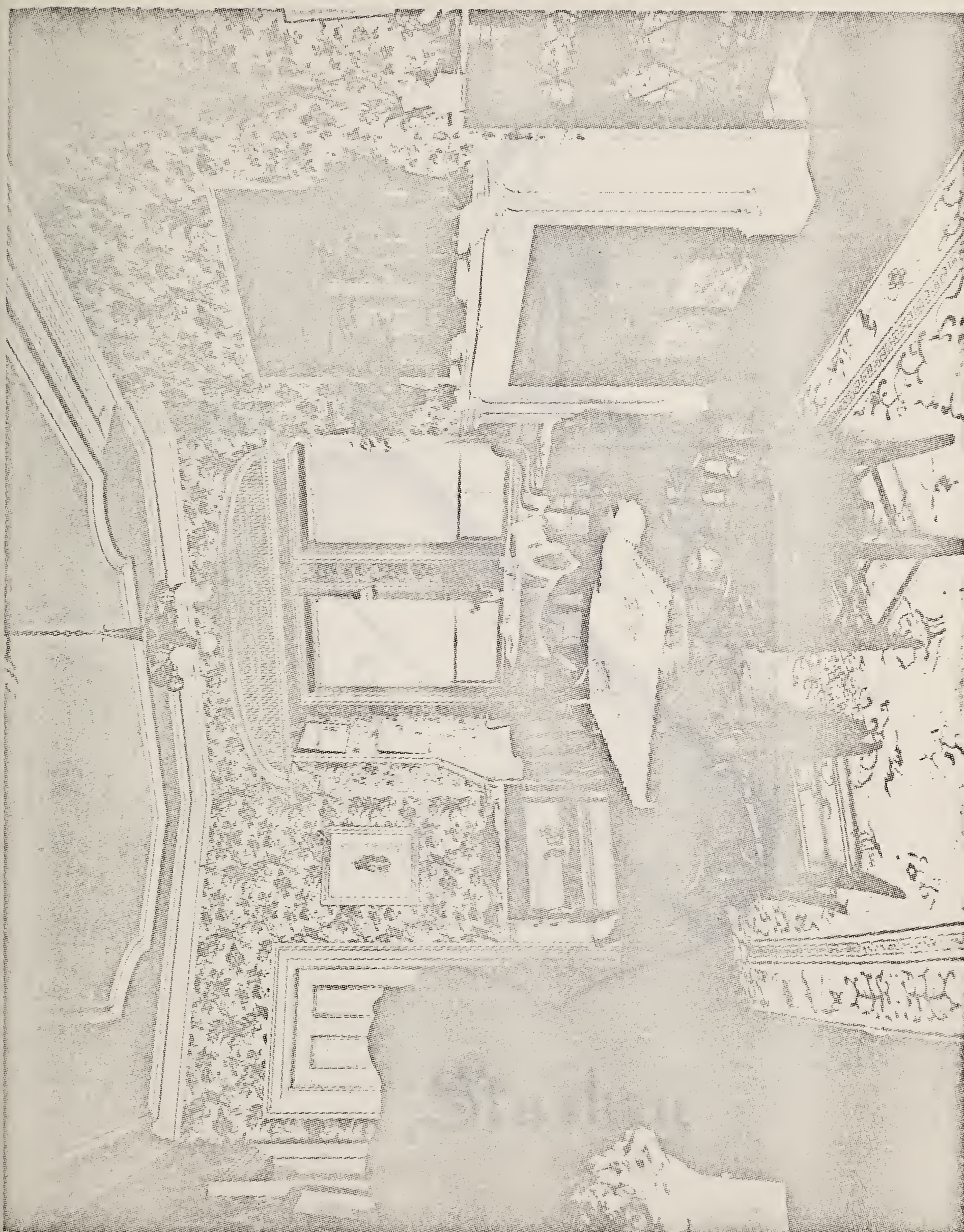


MAIN DINING-ROOM AT "ROCK ACRE"





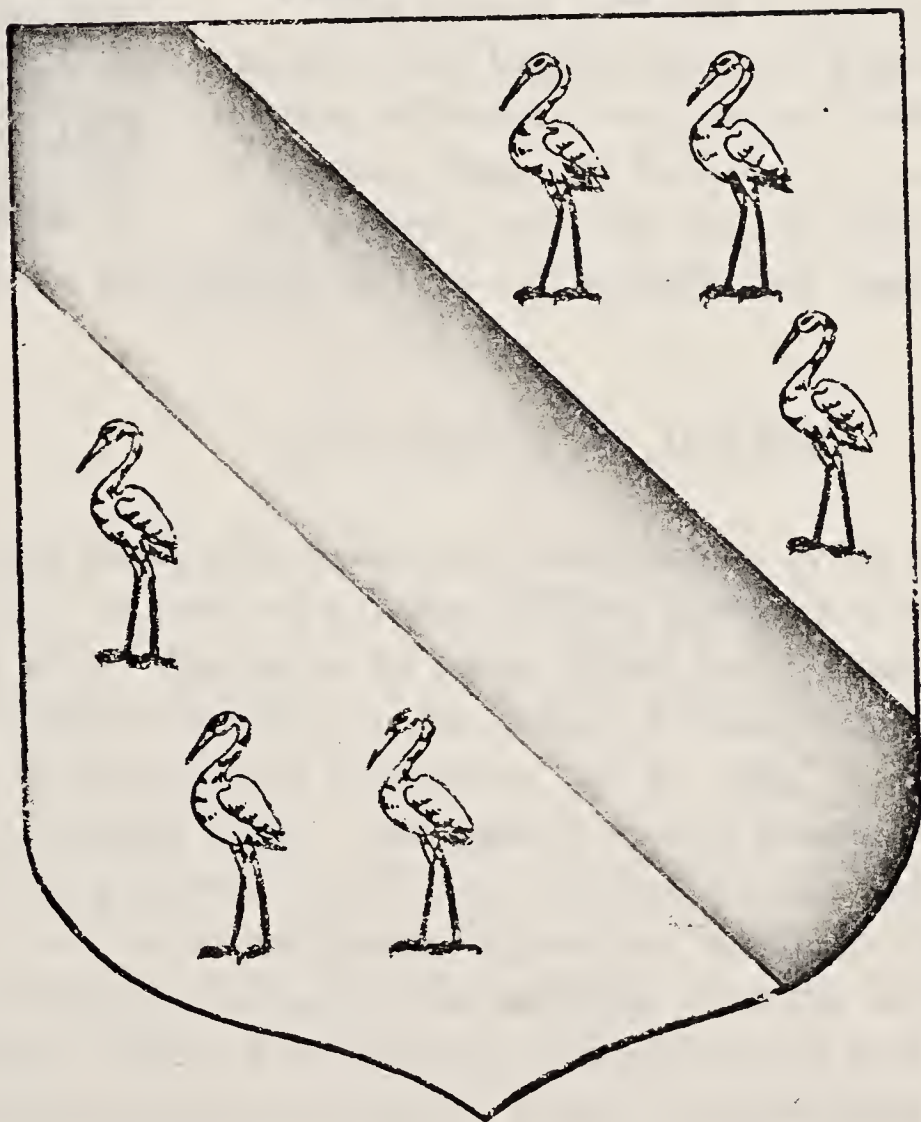




ALCOVE OF DINING-ROOM AT "ROCK-ACRE"







Starkey





# Starkey

*Arms*—Argent, a bend sable between six storks proper.

*Crest*—A stork proper.



IN the history called "Local Gleanings in Lancashire and Cheshire," Vol. II, p. 582, is the following account of the Starkeys:

"This surname signifying strength (stark), is one of great antiquity in the English counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. In the form of Starkie it was held in Cheshire as early as the time of Geoffery Starkie, of Barenton, in 1343, its families growing more numerous under the reign of Henry VII. As Starkey, it was at Huntroyd and Aughton in 1567 and onwards, each family carrying as a crest a stork."

## THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

In the early history of Massachusetts several persons by the name of Starkey came to the Bay Colony. Of these was a *Captain William Starkey*, who was living at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1641. Another of the name, *Robert Starkey*, resided at Concord, Massachusetts, but probably removed to or near Boston, Massachusetts, before his death, because an inventory of his estate was taken there, "28, 8, 1646," by Captain Willard, Joseph Wheeler, and Richard Lettin. Still another Starkey pioneer was *George Starkey*, or *Starkie*, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1646. The only record found of him is that he and his servant generously gave their services to London, England, at the time of the great plague, making the then hazardous ocean trip for that express purpose.

A mariner of Boston, *Robert Starkey*, built his house on land owned by and adjacent to that of the Reverend Increase Mather. Robert Starkey belonged to the Scots' Charitable Society, the earliest ever framed at Boston, the work of which was to help the unfortunate prisoners taken at the battle of Dunbar and sent over to America to be sold for a stated





length of service. The society voted to have these men met as soon as they should land and give them whatever help they might require. Robert Starkey's will was made in 1705, and his only son, Robert, succeeded him. The latter became a printer and publisher on Fleet Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Whether there was any connection between the foregoing Starkeys and the family under consideration is unknown. The pioneer ancestor of the line herein traced was

*John Starkey*, of whom presently.

# I

JOHN STARKEY, progenitor of his family in America, was born in Standish, Lancashire, England. Upon coming to New England he settled at Boston, where the first record of him appears in 1667. His first real estate purchase was made when he bought a small house at the north end of Boston, and there established his weaving frames, as his occupation was that of a weaver.

A short time after the birth of his fifth child, there was entered on the Boston records: "John Starkey was cited by Thomas Lynde, constable at Mystic Side, Charlestown, to appear with others to take the Freeman's oath in 2d, 10th, 1674. These persons then appeared at Court (in Malden) and were sworn in 15, 10, 1674."

In the same year, April 8, 1674, John Starkey, with his wife, Sarah Starkey, on signing her dower rights, received a mortgage deed from Samuel Brackenbury, "phisitian," for land at Malden. John Starkey signed a petition May 27, 1674, together with twenty-nine of the inhabitants of Malden, asking the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony for a new grant of land on a plantation at Quinsigamond (now Worcester). The petition was granted, and it appears that he began to work a share of the land, but apparently did not remain there, for he transacted business in Malden, October 11, 1675, when he purchased of Samuel Brackenbury for £60, one-half of a house, a barn that stood on land owned by the children of Mary Ridgeway in Malden, together with a passageway, garden, orchard, pasture and plow land, amounting in all to seven acres of land, with two acres of salt marsh. In the foregoing deed, John Starkey gave his residence as Pemaquid, Maine. His next real estate acquisition was made November 11, 1676. He purchased of John Ridgeway, senior, and his son, John Ridgeway, junior, of Mystic Side, Malden, one-half of a barn and two acres of land, for which he traded a new frame for a house, in addition to a payment of £6. Next he bought, November 26, 1677, of Elizabeth Hayden, a lot of land in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the Mystic Side, near Malden, by the Penny Ferry.





A servant to John Starkey, Elizabeth Dickerman, was summoned by the General Court, October 2, 1678, and "convicted of setting her master's house afire and meditated and contrived to put copperas into ye victuals of her fellow servants."

Upon the purchase of three acres of land from Robert Cawley, "17, 10, 1679," John Starkey gave his last deed at Malden, Massachusetts. His acknowledgment of this deed was made in 1682. He is next found living at one of the seacoast towns of Maine, and the first item of importance concerning him is contained in the following petition:

"To his Excellency, Edmund Andros, John Starkey's pettcon whereas ye Pettconer being an inhabitant of New Harbour and having a patent for a tract of land—and the conveniency of meadow or marsh where it might be found convenient your Excellency's Pettconer being much straightened for room for his cattle was first to look out where he could find any marsh that was not taken up nor laid down to any person—and he found two small parcels, ye one lying and being at a place called Pancake Hill, about six acres, ye other at Coxes his meadow about six acres, more or less, the marsh—by the Petconers request to Captain Amos Andros was granted yt it should be laid out—by a surveyor your Excellencys Pettconer therefore humbly prays that his marsh may be laid out by some surveyor of your Excellency's appointment."

Eight of the inhabitants of Pemaquid, Maine, May 11, 1689, sent a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay (this court holding jurisdiction over all of Maine), that Lieutenant James Weems might be left in command of the Fort at Pemaquid Point. One of the eight was John Starkey, and in the ensuing events he gallantly took his part in the defense of the community against the Indians.

Before August, 1689, there had existed no open warfare in this region between the French and the English, but when the residence of Baron de St. Castine, at Castine, Maine, had been sacked by order of Governor Andros, the Indians secretly decided on revenge. The Indians were always the allies of Baron de St. Castine, who had married the daughter of *Madaquando*, chief of the Penobscots. For an account of this interesting romance, see Longfellow's poem, "The Baron de St. Castine." Consequently, a band of the Penobscot Indians, under the leadership of the sachem, *Moxos*, landed their canoes at New Harbour, just opposite the Fort. Concealed by the heavy foliage of the forests, the Indians waited in ambush for their opportunity to attack the colonists. At this juncture, "one Starkey, an Englishman, made his way from the Fort to New Harbor." However, he did not pass unobserved by the Indians, who, with *Moxos* at their head, rushed upon Starkey and carried him away a captive. Later they promised to liberate him if he would tell the exact condition of affairs at the Fort.

In his "Magnalia," Mather says in his graphic account of the attack that "there were no scouts out; Mr. Giles, with fourteen men had gone to his farm some distance and the





rest were scattered abroad on their occasions." The red men divided themselves into groups; one group crept up toward the Falls, surprised and killed Mr. Giles and his men. Another company penetrated the woods and took a position on the cliffs over the Fort. Finding no one on guard, the Indians threw themselves down on the unguarded Fort and "grievously gauged" the defendants. The commanding officer of the white men, Captain Weems, had his face badly burned by an accidental discharge of gunpowder. The following is related of the assault: "Captain Skynner and Captain Farnham, as they were going towards the Fort from an island about half a mile distant, were attacked and slain, as was Captain Robert Pattishall, who owned and commanded a sloop which voyaged between Boston and the Maine coast. Night descending, the assault halted only to be renewed with fresh fury as day dawned. After a desperate resistance, overpowered by superior numbers, Captain Weems proposed terms of capitulation. These included the safety of all those in the Fort, as what few settlers had been aroused by the attack had taken refuge in the garrison, together with three English captains who were lately escaped from the Indians."

According to the Reverend Cotton Mather, the attack took place August 2, 1689, but Captain Weems, in petitioning Lord Bellomont for the back pay of the soldiers, states that the surrender was made August 13, 1689.

What happened to John Starkey at the time of this attack has never been discovered and to this very day his fate remains a mystery. A thorough and exhaustive search in all the old archives of Massachusetts has not revealed a single fact regarding his death. The accepted belief is that he was slain, when he was surrounded by the Penobscots, or, when the Fort was attacked.

Married Sarah ———.

Issue, among others,

*Andrew Starkey*, of whom below.

## II

ANDREW STARKEY, son of John Starkey and Sarah Starkey, was born in Massachusetts, probably at Malden. The first record of his activities in Bristol County, Massachusetts, was dated December 19, 1716, when he sold "all the lands lying at Pemaquid, Maine, adjoining a place called New Harbour, in the eastwards parts of New England, one hundred and four acres of land, with twenty acres of meadow land, lately belonging to my honoured father, John Starkey, deceased."

Since Andrew Starkey was the youngest of his father's family, and yet claimed the whole estate, the inference is that the other heirs had died before 1716. About 1713, he





was recorded as living at Hebron, Connecticut, but it is not known how long he remained there. He registered, in 1713, a deed of a purchase of fifty-six acres of land at the North Purchase of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, from John Goth, of Attleboro, and at that time became a citizen of Attleboro. In 1714 he purchased five additional acres.

Although Andrew Starkey finally settled at Attleboro, some of the old land deeds show that he thought of settling in eastern Connecticut, shortly before choosing Attleboro as the site of his future home. He purchased lands in 1724, and in 1726 paid £160 for a house and lands, indicating that he had acquired a comfortable fortune for colonial days. His last real estate transaction was made April 19, 1740, when he bought sixty-three acres of land at Norton, for which he paid £222. In this deed he described himself as a "cordwainer."

Died before October 24, 1740, when the inventory of his estate was rendered by his widow and his son Nathaniel. Among his possessions were books valued at £13, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a house with sixty-three acres of land at Norton, another house with two hundred and ten acres of land at Attleboro and land at Wrentham. Among other items were nineteen pairs of gloves, seven shillings and two pence. The total of the inventory amounted to £1900 7s. 2d., a goodly sum for the times.

Married, first, in 1708, at Malden, Massachusetts, *Mehitable Bucknam Waite*.

Married, second, February 2, 1717, Katherine Balcom, born February 7, 1694, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, and died there in 1740, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Woodcock) Balcom.

#### [WAITE—

*Samuel Waite*, was a resident of Wethersfield, County Essex, England; married Mary Ward,\* daughter of the Reverend John and Susannah Ward, of Haverhill, County Suffolk, England. One of their issue was

*Captain John Waite*, born about 1618, in England; he came to Massachusetts probably with his father-in-law and his family, in July, 1638, on the *Susan and Ellen*, and became a resident of Mystic Side, Charlestown, the present Malden; there, in 1644, he purchased land, and a house, and in 1647 was made a freeman; he became, in 1647, a member of the church in Charlestown; he "was allowed by the Colony a payment of four pounds, eighteen shillings, for his writing our books of the laws and for finding paper for both books"; the books referred to contained the "First Body of Laws of Massachusetts," compiled by his father-in-law, Joseph Hills; John Waite held many important offices in Malden, serving as town clerk, captain of the train band, and commissioner to "end small causes"; elected to the House of Deputies in 1666, as successor to his father-in-law, and continued to hold the office of Dep-

\* This is the name of the wife of Samuel Waite as given in "The Waite Family in America," by Deloraine P. Corey, whose information was obtained from the Candler MSS., and the Redington letter. "The Starkeys of New England and Allied Families," by E. W. Leavitt, states that Samuel Waite married Mary Lord, daughter of the Reverend John and Susannah Lord, of Haverhill, County Suffolk, England.





uty for eighteen years; during King Philip's War he was in charge of the troops sent to meet those commanded by Major Pynchon, at Marlboro; and had orders to take full command if it became necessary to do so; in 1680, he served on a committee appointed to revise the laws; the following year he was one of those chosen to prepare directions, to be given to the agents of the colony who were to go to England; he was chosen, in 1684, as Speaker of the House of Deputies; shortly after, failing eyesight caused him to retire to private life; died, September 26, 1693, in Malden, Massachusetts; married, first, before July, 1638, in England, Mary Hills, baptized November 13, 1625, at Great Bursted, Billericay, England, and died, November 25, 1674, at Malden, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph and Rose (Clarke) Hills, of Great Bursted; married, second, August 4, 1675, Sarah Parker, born about 1626, and died January 13, 1707/08. One of the issue of the first wife was

*Samuel Waite*, born October 11, 1650, in Malden, Massachusetts; here he spent his entire life; he was made a freeman in 1690; died, September 20, 1720, at Malden; married, before 1680, Mehitable Bucknam, born in August, 1654, at Mystic Side, Massachusetts, and died September 17, 1734, at Malden, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Sarah (Wilkinson) Bucknam. One of their issue was

*Mehitable Bucknam Waite*, born December 12, 1686; died, at Attleboro, Massachusetts; married *Andrew Starkey*.]

#### Issue of Andrew Starkey and Mehitable Bucknam (Waite) Starkey:

1. Mehitable Starkey, born in 1708, at Malden, Massachusetts; died March 23, 1773; married, July 17, 1730, her cousin, William Waite, son of John and Ruth (Edwards) Waite. He died June 24, 1750.
2. *John Starkey*, of whom below.

#### Issue of Andrew Starkey and Katherine (Balcom) Starkey:

3. Jason Starkey, born December 12, 1717.
4. Jemima Starkey, born April 11, 1722; married Elijah Farrington, of Wrentham, Massachusetts.
5. Andrew Starkey, born March 13, 1726; married Sybil Fisher.
6. Thomas Starkey, born May 22, 1733.

### III

JOHN STARKEY, son of Andrew Starkey and Mehitable Bucknam (Waite) Starkey, was born in July, 1712, at Attleboro, Massachusetts. When his father's estate was divided, he received, as the eldest son, the Starkey homestead, with its surrounding acres. He gave a deed, to his brother, Andrew, of the lands lying next to those of his mother.





This tract consisted of sixty acres, lying in that part of Attleboro adjacent to Norton, and partly within the latter town.

Although the records of Attleboro do not mention that he was a farmer, it is likely that this was his occupation, as he owned considerable land.

Died March 10, 1772.

Married, first, February 2, 1734, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, *Amy Capron*.

Married, second, in Troy, New Hampshire, the widow of Caleb Sawyer, of Swanzey.

No issue.

1622305

[CAPRON—

*Banfield Capron* came to Massachusetts at the age of fourteen, from some place in England near the northeastern boundary of Wales; Chester, in Cheshire, England, has been suggested as a probable port; according to one tradition, he and three school-boy companions secreted themselves on board a ship bound for New England; there they remained in hiding subsisting on the scanty provisions they had brought with them, until the boat was well out at sea; since it was unlawful to transport to America any inhabitant of England who had no license to make the journey, the captain decided to turn back; the ship's officers and the crew, however, prevailed upon him to continue, so that the boys achieved their ambition to settle in the New World. Another story, of a much less romantic nature, is to the effect that he came as a cabin boy; it is not known where he passed the early years of his life in New England, but it is known that he lived for a time in that part of Swansea, Bristol County, Massachusetts, which later became Barrington; his farm there not being adequate for the needs of his large family, he sold his property, and moved to Attleboro, where it was possible for him to obtain more acreage; died, August 20, 1752, at Attleboro, Massachusetts; married, first, Elizabeth Callender, daughter of John Callender, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, with whose family he was friendly in England; married, second, at Attleboro, Elizabeth Blackington, who died May 10, 1735, daughter of *Pentecost Blackington*, of Marblehead, Massachusetts (see *Blackington* below); married, third, December 16, 1735, Sarah (Norton?) Daggett, widow of Deacon John Daggett, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. One of the issue by the first wife,

*Captain Joseph Capron*, was born September 12, 1691,\* at Swansea, Massachusetts; he removed with his father to Attleboro, where he resided for the remainder of his life; died October 14, 1776; married, first, June 3, 1714, Judith Peck, born in 1690, died March 14, 1734; she was buried in the Jonathan Peck graveyard; married, second, February 14, 1735, Bethia Burt; died May 18, 1753; married, third, November 12, 1753, Mary French, born in 1700, and died November 21, 1783. One of the issue by the first wife was

*Amy Capron*, born July 15, 1715; married *John Starkey*.]

\* This date is taken from the vital records of Swansea, and does not agree with the approximate date of 1686, given in "The Starkeys of New England and Allied Families."





## Issue of John Starkey and Amy (Capron) Starkey:

- John Starkey, born March 6, 1736, in Attleboro, Massachusetts; died October 29, 1739.  
 Lois Starkey, born November 24, 1739; died in 1810; married, June 28, 1774, James Walker, of Richmond, New Hampshire. Issue.  
 Nathan Starkey, born in 1741, in Attleboro, Massachusetts; removed to Troy, New York.  
 William Starkey, born in 1742; married Sarah Martin.  
 Peter Starkey; married Lona Grosvenor.  
 Mehitable Starkey; died June 4, 1840; married, November 12, 1768, at Attleboro, Nehemiah Claflin, born January 10, 1745, died January 5, 1820, son of Noah and Hannah (French) Claflin, of Attleboro. Issue.  
 John Starkey, born March 13, 1745; married Mary Godding.  
*Enoch Starkey*, of whom below.  
 Chloe Starkey.  
 Benjamin Starkey; died, unmarried, at Troy, New Hampshire, at the home of his brother, where he had resided for some time.  
 Joseph Starkey; married, June 23, 1778, Waitstill Morse.

## IV

ENOCH STARKEY, son of John Starkey and Amy (Capron) Starkey, was born June 29, 1748, at Attleboro, Massachusetts. In 1776, when his brothers started out for New Hampshire, he joined them in blazing a trail through virgin territory. As they made their way toward the new settlement, they followed the least elevated paths, and so laid out a route that curved around the base of the hills, winding through the valleys and forming the beautiful scenic drives for which New Hampshire is noted.

The three Starkey brothers, Enoch, John, and Joseph, were assigned lots twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine in the first division. Six years later, in 1782, Enoch Starkey, with his sister and brother, purchased lot number eighteen, for which they paid £500, in the section that is now the town of Richmond. He sold, February 23, 1782, some lots in Swanzey, New Hampshire, to his nephew, John Starkey. Although the former's land was situated, at different times, in Troy, Richmond, and Swanzey, his last registration was made at Swanzey.

Died, June 18, 1821, at Swanzey, New Hampshire. His estate was administered, June 4, 1824, by his son, George Starkey, and one of the legatees was his granddaughter, Clarissa Lawrence Starkey, then eleven years of age.

Married, shortly after October 15, 1774, the date the banns were published, *Elizabeth Blackington*.





[BLACKINGTON—

*Pentecost Blackington* was in Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1688/89, but nothing has been ascertained in regard to his life previous to that time; he was admitted on April 2, 1699, as a member of the first church at Marblehead; in 1700 he was the owner of a house, barn and orchard on Seven Mile River; he was interested probably in the fisheries and lumber trade of Marblehead; died in 1715; his will was executed September 23, 1715, at Attleboro, Massachusetts; married, first, January 30, 1688/89, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, Ann Barrett; married, second, January 1, 1701/02, Mary or Mercy (Bonfield) Fickett, who died May 14, 1738, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, widow of Peter Fickett, of Attleboro. One of the issue by the first wife was

*Pentecost Blackington*, born in January, 1693, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and baptized on the 28th of the same month; died, November 16, 1744, at Attleboro, Massachusetts; married, before 1716, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, his step-sister, Rebecca Fickett, born October 31, 1693, at Marblehead, Massachusetts; died, November 9, 1771, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Peter and Mary or Mercy (Bonfield) Fickett. Among their issue was

*George Blackington*, born in September, 1720, at Attleboro, Massachusetts; married, January 4, 1743/44, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, Mary Day, born May 3, 1723; died February 28, 1809, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Weeks) Day. Among their issue was

*Elizabeth Blackington*, born January 3, 1751, at Attleboro, Massachusetts; died, January 18, 1823, at Swansea, Massachusetts; married *Enoch Starkey*.]

#### Issue of Enoch Starkey and Elizabeth (Blackington) Starkey:

*George Starkey*, of whom below.

David Starkey, born at Swanzey, New Hampshire, where he continued to reside until some time subsequent to his marriage, when he and his wife removed, with the families of his father-in-law, Nathan Woodcock, Jr., and his father, Nathan Woodcock, to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; married, March 23, 1797, at Swanzey, New Hampshire, Lovina Woodcock, born September 3, 1777, at Swanzey, New Hampshire, died September 5, 1831, daughter of Nathan, Jr., and Lovina (Goodnow) Woodcock, and granddaughter of Nathan Woodcock, of Attleboro, a descendant of John Woodcock, the pioneer of his family in America; she married, second, Captain Enoch Cummings. Issue three children.

Samuel Starkey, born November 30, 1786, in Troy, New Hampshire; his farm, in the township of Troy, lay in that section which later became the present Richmond; died, April 30, 1865, at Richmond, New Hampshire; married, March 20, 1811, Thankful Bolles, born May 29, 1790, died June 25, 1872, in Mansfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Elder Nathaniel and Thankful Bolles. Issue eleven children.

Levi Starkey, born March 2, 1790, in Troy, New Hampshire; in 1824 he removed to Keene, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, and later lived at Fitchburg, Massachusetts; died, June 16, 1840, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts; married, February 15, 1816, at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, Hannah Holman, born in 1790, died December 24, 1846, at Cavendish. Ver-





mont, and was buried at Keene, New Hampshire, daughter of Edward and Martha (Hemenway) Holman. Issue six children.

Polly Starkey, born June 15, 1793; died, June 10, 1854, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire; married John Tilden, of Keene, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. No issue.

# V

GEORGE STARKEY, son of Enoch Starkey and Elizabeth (Blackington) Starkey, was born in 1775, at Swanzey, New Hampshire. He lived at different times at Swanzey and Troy, New Hampshire, and at Westminster, Massachusetts. He was an architect by profession, and was building the Brattle Street Church of Boston when he met his death.

Died, October 10, 1855, at Westminster, Massachusetts, as a result of injuries sustained when he fell from the Brattle Street Church of Boston. He was buried at Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Married, first, October 7, 1800, at Troy, New Hampshire, *Betsey Lawrence*.

Married, second, Hannah (Burges) Smith, widow of Silas Smith, of Westminster, Massachusetts.

## [LAWRENCE—

*George Lawrence*, the first of his line in New England, was born in 1636/37; he lived in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was a farmer; died, March 21, 1708/09, in Watertown, Massachusetts; married, first, September 29, 1657, Elizabeth Crispe, born January 8, 1636/37, in Watertown, Massachusetts, died, May 28, 1681, in Watertown, Massachusetts, daughter of Benjamin and Bridget Crispe; married, second, August 16, 1691, Elizabeth, probably the widow of Joseph Holland. One of the issue by the first wife was

*George Lawrence*, born June 4, 1668, in Watertown, Massachusetts; the property he acquired there was in that part of the town which later was incorporated as Waltham; his name appears several times on the records of the town; first, when he petitioned, in 1692, for an abatement of his town rates; on March 24, 1695/96, he was made "hog reave"; chosen tithingman, in 1698/99, and in 1701/02, surveyor of highways; his name is one of those attached to a deed, dated 1709/10, to land in Cambridge, Massachusetts; died, March 9, 1735, in Waltham, Massachusetts; married, about 1695, Mary ———, who died, January 21, 1740/41, in Waltham, Massachusetts. One of their issue was

*William Lawrence*, born May 30, 1711, at Watertown, Massachusetts; he owned property in that section of Watertown, which became the town of Weston; married, November 28, 1734, Mary Perry, born September 7, 1718, at Watertown, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Traine) Perry. Among their issue was



*Daniel Lawrence*, born September 29, 1747, in Watertown, Massachusetts; in 1772 he and his wife were admitted to the church at Weston, Massachusetts; soon thereafter, he removed to the wilderness of Southern New Hampshire, where settlements had only recently been begun; he was engaged in clearing the forest and building a log cabin, when news of the uprising against England was borne to him; leaving his unfinished tasks, he hastened to Weston, Massachusetts, and enlisted in Captain Samuel Lamson's company, of the Weston militia, on the alarm of April 19, 1775 serving three days; he next served in Captain Nathaniel Fuller's company, Colonel William Bond's regiment, his name appearing on a company's return dated October 6, 1775, at Camp Prospect Hill; later he was a member of Captain Asahel Wheeler's company, Colonel John Robinson's regiment, serving for one month and twenty-eight days, his name appearing under date of March 4, 1776, on a roll of the company; he fought under General Prescott at Bunker Hill, and was one of the privates selected to fortify the hill before the battle; after receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he returned to Marlboro, New Hampshire, making the laborious journey by ox-team; there he finished clearing the forest, and building his home; died, July 13, 1832, at Marlboro, New Hampshire; married, April 22, 1772, Elizabeth Greaves, born May 16, 1741, died October 29, 1840, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Greaves. One of their issue was

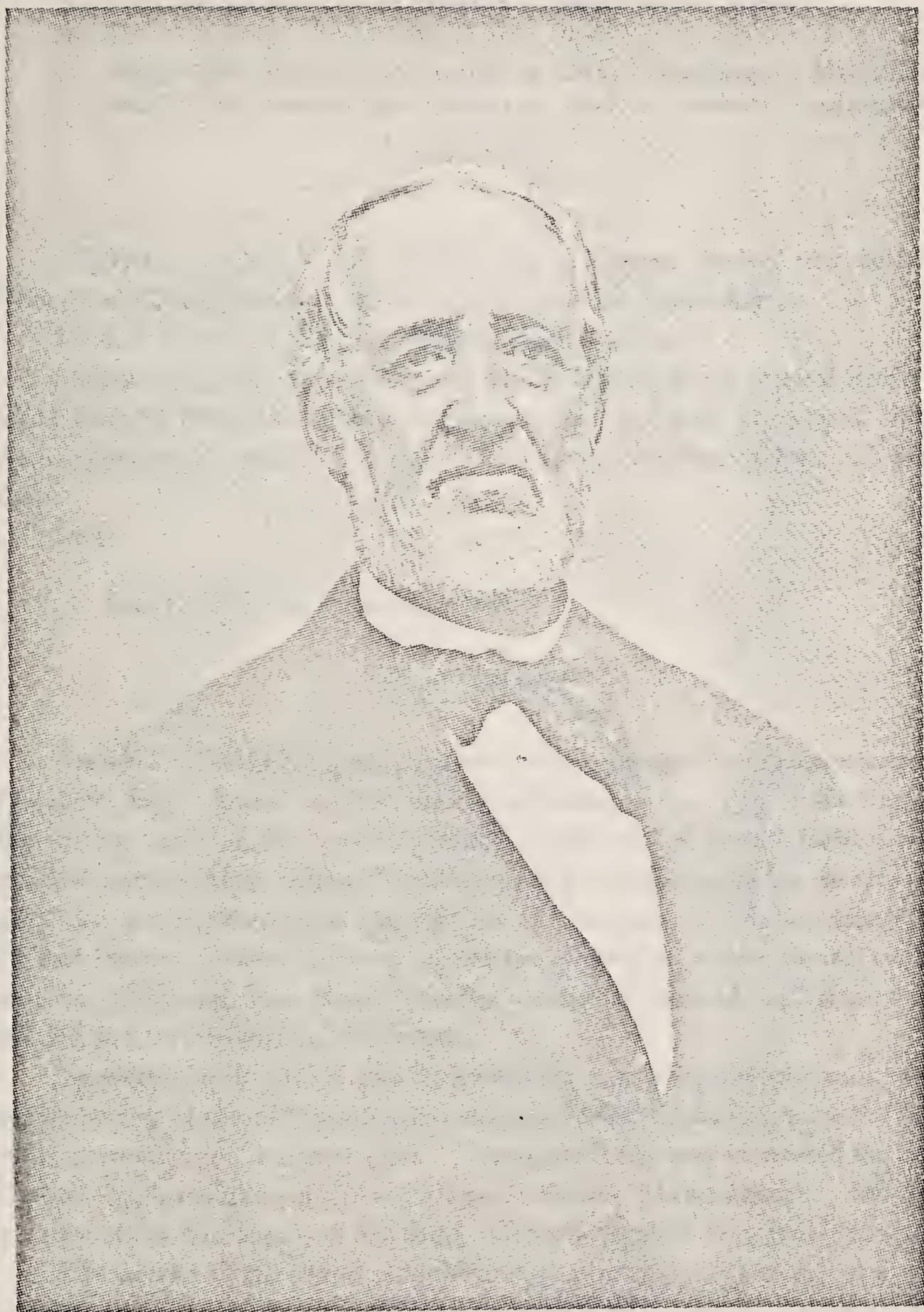
*Betsey Lawrence*, born in 1777, at Marlboro, New Hampshire; married *George Starkey*.]

#### Issue of George Starkey and Betsey (Lawrence) Starkey:

1. Betsey Starkey, born May 21, 1801, at Swanzey, New Hampshire; died, October 6, 1889, at Boston, Massachusetts; married, April 12, 1825, Ezra Forristall, born September 20, 1799, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, died, March 3, 1872, at Boston, Massachusetts, son of Joseph and Hannah (Mellen) Forristall. Issue, five sons and two daughters.
2. Nancy Starkey, born November 5, 1803; died May 22, 1884, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts; married, March 10, 1825, Joseph Nourse, born September 10, 1797, at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire; died, December 4, 1860, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, son of Ebenezer and Priscilla (Poor) Nourse. Issue, four sons and five daughters.
3. Mary L. Starkey, born September 5, 1806; died, July 31, 1875, at Chelsea, Massachusetts; married, January 9, 1831, Alexander Forristall, born January 9, 1805, at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire; died, June 25, 1847, at Woodbury, Long Island, son of Joseph and Hannah (Mellen) Forristall. Issue, two sons and four daughters.
4. *George Lyman Starkey*, of whom below.
5. *Clarissa Lawrence Starkey*, born March 3, 1813, in Troy (or Swanzey), New Hampshire; her intellectual attainments fostered an active interest in the higher education of women; she was a member of Sorosis; by her zeal she furthered the welfare of various philanthropic organizations, having especial interest in the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm; she was a Universalist in faith; died, April 22, 1895, in New York City; married, November 23, 1836, in Boston, Massachusetts, *Thomas Crane*, son of *Thomas and Sarah (Baxter) Crane*. (See CRANE.)







*George Lyman Starkey*





Issue of George Starkey and Hannah (Burgess-Smith) Starkey:

6. Sewall Smith Starkey, born August 10, 1821, in Westminster, Massachusetts.
7. Serril Wilbur Starkey, born October 29, 1825, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

## VI

GEORGE LYMAN STARKEY, son of George Starkey and Betsey (Lawrence) Starkey, was born February 12, 1810, in Troy, New Hampshire.

Died, January 15, 1895, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Married, July 9, 1843, in Boston, Massachusetts, the Reverend Rollin Neale officiating, Elizabeth Neal Ames, born August 3, 1815, in South Tamworth, New Hampshire; died, September 4, 1891, in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Sarah (Glidden) Ames.

Issue:

1. *Fanny Starkey*, of whom below.

## VII

FANNY STARKEY (Mrs. Albert Crane), daughter of George Lyman Starkey and Elizabeth Neal (Ames) Starkey, was born February 14, 1859, in Boston, Massachusetts. She studied music at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, where it will be recalled that the Prima Donna, Nordica, made preparations for her career. When Nordica made her first appearance in opera at the old Academy of Music, Albert Crane sent her the first flowers, a basket of roses. After the completion of her musical studies at the Conservatory, Mr. and Mrs. Crane travelled extensively abroad, and studied French, Italian and Spanish, in conjunction with music.

Associated with Mr. Crane in promoting any philanthropic work which related to the well-being of the citizens of her community, Mrs. Crane has, since her husband's death, made many civic and academic gifts. Among the latter may be classed the Crane Memorial Chapel, which she gave to Tufts College at Boston, Massachusetts. This chapel, given in memory of her husband, was dedicated on commencement day, June 16, 1930.

The interior of the chapel is in the architectural style of a chapel at Oxford University in England. The walls are panelled in oak imported from the forest at Warwick Castle. Other features of the interior are a chancel, communion table, choir seats and chairs for the ministers. The windows are artistically curtained with maroon. On the side walls of the chapel are hung paintings of prominent early Universalist ministers. There is also a





Fanny Barker





handsome portrait of Thomas Crane, in whose memory Albert Crane gave the school a fund of one hundred thousand dollars. The organ is in a gallery, built at the rear of the chapel.

Situated below the chapel, and of the same dimensions, is the Crane Library of the Theological School. At one end of the library is located a fireplace, over which hangs the picture of the donor, Mrs. Albert Crane. The library, well stocked with the necessary reference books for the Theological School, adequately fulfills the need of Tufts College as a suitable place in which the students can consult the books recommended by their instructors.

The dedication ceremony was dignified and impressive, befitting the gift of Mrs. Crane. When the Reverend Lee S. McCollester, S. T. D., dean of the school, had finished the historical address and presentation of Crane Chapel and Library, as well as other gifts, Mrs. Crane, handing the key of the chapel and library to Dr. Cousens, president of Tufts College, said:

"Mr. President, members of the faculty, alumni and friends: The story of the development and beautification within the college grounds—the new building, the improvement of old landmarks, the artistic Italian gates, the bright Spanish staircase, the new bridge of sighs and the peaceful chapel, all tell of your broad vision, Mr. President, that has made this an accomplished fact. To Dean McCollester, for his untiring effort in carrying forward the scheme, and to Mr. Jones for the completion of this dignified and classic chapel, and reference library, belong the highest need of praise, and my own sincere appreciation. I should like to tell the pastorets, a name given to you by your friend, Dean McCollester, when first we discussed the possibility of a chapel, something about the Crane family:

"Many years ago, Thomas Crane, one of the early trustees of this college, trudged of a Sunday all the way to Boston from his home in Quincy in order that he might learn more of the broader vision and of the higher life so ably expounded by your own Hosea Ballou, may you, too, as our beloved Phillips Brooks once said, listen as if listening were your whole life. Then you will see, also, that vision, and carry on our Master's work. Albert Crane, an alumnus, as you know, of this college in memory of the devotions of his wise father and of his noble mother, who were interested in the higher development of women as well as of men, endowed this school in order that the good work might be continued. It seems fitting, therefore, that the chapel for the theological students should bear the same family name. Mr. President, it is an honor in their name to transfer to you the keys of Crane Chapel."

Then followed the acceptance speech of President Cousens, in which he stated that through the generosity of Mrs. Crane, Tufts College had been enabled to make tremendous progress in the past year. He stated further that not only the Theological Hall, but the entire college had taken a new lease on life because of the splendid gift.

Mrs. Crane also gave, in memory of her husband, two chairs to the League of Political Education at Town Hall, New York City, to aid in the dissemination of history and literature, and to promote the welfare of mankind.

Married, her cousin, *Albert Crane*. (See *CRANE*.)





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